# Chicago Press and Tribune.

Weekly

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1858. VOL. XII. NO. 34.


**PRESS AND TRIBUNE**

PUBLISHED

**Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly**

BY

**PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.**

Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo Smith's Bank.

**PROPRIETORS.**

John L. Scripps, William Bross, Heaton W. Spears, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.

☞ Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed in the English language. ☜

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year | $8 00 |
| Daily, delivered in the city by carrier, per week | 15 |
| Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year | [illegible] |
| Daily, to Mail Subscribers, six months | [illegible] |
| Tri-Weekly, per year | 4 00 |
| Weekly, single subscribers | [illegible] |
| 3 copies | [illegible] |
| 5 copies to one address | [illegible] |
| 10 copies to one address | 12 00 |
| 20 copies to one address | 20 00 |

And one free copy to getter up of the club of twenty.

☞ There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Illinois.


### Aggressions on the South

At the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Liberty was not only the hope of every patriot and the prayer of every Christian, but the personal care of every man within the area of the country to which that Constitution applied. There was no where a desire to extend the institution of slavery. Its continuance was tolerated as a necessity which could not be removed with safety either to blacks or whites; but the statesman who had dared to make it the corner-stone of his political system, the preacher who had attempted to prove its rightfulness from the gospels, or the enthusiast who had declared it the groundwork of civilization and a necessary element in healthful human progress, would have been silenced by the indignant remonstrances which would have met him on every side. The policy of the Government favored and partook of the views of the people. The Ordinance of 1787 was ratified soon, and the country entered upon the experiment of constitutional self-government, confident that the curse was restricted to the States and their territorial possessions to which it then existed, and that liberal legislation and the growing susceptibility of all men to the sacredness of human rights, would, in good time, eradicate it and leave every man, woman and child under the folds of the American flag, by the blessing of God, free! The territorial possessions of the country were then all east of the Mississippi; and north of the Ohio all were consecrated to freedom, before the Constitution was adopted, and by the act of Jefferson himself.

Since that time, public opinion, chiefly through the decadence of the liberty loving sentiment, has undergone a deep and unhappy change; and that change, faithfully reflected in the policy of our successive rulers, has no where such a history as in the record of our territorial affairs. We acquired Louisiana in 1803, upon the over-ruling law of necessity, but without constitutional warrant. Then, even at that early day, the humane example of the Revolutionary Fathers was disregarded, and the pretended aggressions of the North upon the South commenced. Let us see how that charge of aggression is maintained. Orleans Territory was established and Slavery permitted by the aid of Northern men, immediately after the acquisition. Louisiana, the State organized out of that Territory, was admitted into the Union with Slavery. Arkansas and Missouri, both organized out of the purchased area, are, by Northern votes, both Slave States. The subsequent acquisition of Florida, made by Northern consent, gave us another Slave State. We annexed Texas by Northern votes, and spent one hundred millions, which the North appropriated, for her defence against Mexico. Texas is to-day a Slave State; and the Government has stipulated that she may be divided and sub divided, as her population increases, until her area contains four more Slave States. This stipulation was wrung from the fears of Northern men. In the mean time, what has the North gained? Iowa and Minnesota have been organized out of the acquired possessions from France—two Free States to three Slave States. In the war with Mexico, California was acquired, that, as no offset to Florida, is free, but in spite of the strenuous opposition and loud threats of the South. We have Oregon by the right of discovery and possession; that is free also. To sum up: Out of the acquired territory, the South by Northern votes, has organized or will organize nine Slave States, while out of the same territory, the North has organized four Free States. Where is the aggression?

The country commenced its career with an anti slavery policy; in obedience to the South that was changed. We were warned against territorial acquisition and fears of aggression and conquest; to mollify the South all our acquisitions have been made, and in the service of the South the Mexican war was begun and carried on. We had a fugitive slave law that was at least decent in its provisions; that has been supplanted by an unnecessarily barbarous enactment. We endeavored to repair our losses of influence and territory by the Missouri Compromise line; Douglas was powerful enough to obliterate that and give slavery an unlimited range. We had a government that permitted its officers to remonstrate against the wrongs and barbarisms of human chattelhood; the federal official that does so now loses his head. We had a Pulpit that did its duty alike to God and man; the pensioned dispensers of the gospel, in the service of the South, justify Slavery to-day from the Bible itself! We had a Supreme Court that leaned to Freedom and mercy; it has been succeeded by that junta of small politicians that pronounced judgment in the case of Dred Scott. We had Liberty as the rule and the memories of the Revolution as an inheritance; we have Slavery as the law and national ignominy as our reward. These are the "aggressions" of which the North has been guilty. Only one other step need be taken—one more "aggression" devised and executed—and Slavery, with all the devils which it has engendered, is free to make a lodgment in all the States—Illinois and Massachusetts as now in Georgia and Virginia. Northern aggression upon the South is but another name for Northern servility, by aid of which the North has long been insulted, outraged and betrayed.

### In the Grasp of Gravitation.

Our readers must have noticed with amazement the course of Douglas and his organs since they failed to brew a quarrel between the centrales of slavery propagandism in the Central and those in the Northern counties of the State. It was an untoward circumstance, as political things run, that Negro Equality, or the course of the camel, or some other question germane to the issues of the conflict would not serve him for a wedge to chip off a portion of the vote preparing to turn his vast talents into the narrow limits of a home mission. A year ago he undertook the job of reviling the Declaration of Independence with the hope of getting Mr. Lincoln to take the affirmative of the question and thereby assume the odium, if Douglas could fix it upon him, of endeavoring to bring about the social and political equality of the white and black races in Illinois. Mr. Lincoln did take the affirmative, and did defend the grand utterance of the fathers that all men are created equal, and that they are inalienably endowed with the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Since then all the energies of Douglas, his friends, his press, his army of toadies, have been directed to transferring the odor of Amalgamation and all sorts of Africanism from his own garments to those of his antagonist. The happy logical sequence that because a white man does not want a black woman for a slave or a mistress, his objections can only rise from a desire to marry her, has been drummed in the unwilling ears of the people till a vigorous reaction has sprung from sheer public disgust. No better evidence of this is needed than the sudden and surprising change of tune on the part of the Douglas organ grinders. Yesterday they were in full chorus with the refrain of Negro Equality and Deterioration of the White Race; to-day they are chiming the hymns of Abolition and making Lincoln a slave driver of the order of Legree. One day he is making Illinois an African colony; the next he is turning it into a Virginia slave depot. The next we presume he will be a negro himself, and before the campaign closes he will be trying to reduce Douglas to slavery and denying that he has any rights which white men are bound to respect.

We believe such stupendous absurdity as this never entered into a political contest before. It can only be accounted for as Mr. Lincoln accounted for another surpassing folly on the part of his antagonist, viz: that the evil spirit which has accompanied Mr. Douglas through life, giving him such an apparent astonishing prosperity that many good men were led to doubt the advantage of virtue over vice, has at last made up its mind to desert him. Bent desperately upon separating the honest opponents of slavery extension in the central counties from their co-laborers in the North, with his Negro Equality and Amalgamation bugbear, he is at last driven to the hopeless expedient of turning the latter from the former by sheer mendacity. Mr. Douglas makes less allowance for the influence of public schools, the newspaper press and those other means of enlightenment which have invaded Illinois since he was a brawling demagogue in the streets of Jacksonville and Springfield, than any other public man in the world. One would suppose that the North-West had made sufficient progress of late years, to distinguish between two contradictory fictions—even though blind to their separate untruth. It remained for Mr. Douglas, as the genius of deceit, to essay the role of opposite and conflicting falsehoods, with the intent of having an intelligent people believe both. Of the same kind indeed was his endorsement of the Dred Scott decision while vociferating "Popular Sovereignty." Shall we not say then that the evil spirit has abandoned him to the terrors of gravitation? Its grasp is on him.

### Blair and Douglas.

For years past Mr Blair has been working in Missouri, with almost superhuman energy, to rid that State of the curse of human bondage. Without professing to base his labor solely on the moral and religious aspects of the Slavery question, he has addressed himself with signal ability and marked effect to the interests of the white race. Himself a resident of a Slave State and the owner of slave property, he has a double right—as an American citizen and as a slaveholder—to apply himself to the economical, social and political bearings of the institution upon his friends and neighbors. He has complied with the repeated injunctions of doughfaces of the North, when expostulating with anti-Slavery men among us,—"Go South and preach to the slaveholders, and see what they say!"—and in carrying out his ideas and purposes, has displayed a degree of moral and physical courage, and a persistence in the right, which do infinite credit to both his head and heart. Such a man, fighting his battle in such a cause, amid the dangers and discouragements which attend a career like his in a border Slave State, ought to have commanded the support, sympathy and approbation of every lover of his country, regardless of his party affinities, in the whole North. But no prominent man in our political contests has been called upon to endure what Frank Blair has encountered. Among his calumniators none have been more reckless or more debased than the same doughfaces whose advice, to addressing himself directly to slaveholders, he has followed. They have traduced him personally, misrepresented his motives and positions, and whenever and wherever they could invent or revamp a lie that could be circulated to his disadvantage, they have been ready for the acceptable task. When he was overwhelmed by defeat—a defeat brought about by forgery and the thousand frauds which the Democracy know how to use—Mr. Douglas, the type and representative of all Northern men with Southern principles, stopped in one of his harangues to congratulate his hearers upon what he termed the "glorious result." Mr. Douglas, a degenerate son of Vermont, the representative of the free State of Illinois, and *in private* the professor of free soil principles, called for cheers when he first learned that the champion of free labor in Missouri had encountered a check. On all the old issues that divided the parties when they were labelled 'Democratic' and 'Whig', Mr. Blair has a Democratic record more unimpeachable than that of Douglas himself. The difference between them is, then, only this: Mr. Blair is earnest in his advocacy of free men and of free labor in the territories of the United States, and Mr. Douglas is the avowed champion of their opposites. Mr. Blair would devote the national domain to the use of the free whites; Mr. Douglas would consecrate it to slavery alone.

The gallant Missourian will address the people of Chicago to-night; and if we are not mistaken in the temper of the man, he will make Mr. Douglas his special theme for the occasion. Beneath his pungency of speech, his fertile recollection of facts and invincible logic, the Little Giant will be made to squirm. Long before Mr. Blair concludes, the Senator's friends will regret the position into which his servility to the South has betrayed him.

### The Definition of "Douglasism."

We made some allusion yesterday to the unlucky practice which Douglas and his organs were getting into, of perpetrating opposite and contradictory falsehoods. We referred to the extraordinary assertions, coming in quick succession, that Lincoln was a Pro-Slavery man and at the same time in favor of "Negro Equality." These strange antilitheses are coming thicker and faster. We ascertained from Douglas a few days ago that the Republican party was so committed to Lincoln that in the event of his death we could elect no Senator at all. But hardly has this syllogism had a chance to try its strength when the Chicago *Times* finds out that it is not Mr. Lincoln to whom we are committed, but it is the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, Hon. N. B. Judd of Chicago! A little earlier in the campaign it was John Wentworth—at least Douglas said so in his anti-Lecompton speech in the Senate. Fortunately Seth Paine's espousal of the Douglas cause in West Chicago, has debarred him from Republican support for the United States Senate this trial. The *Times* colors its assertion concerning Mr. Judd with a paragraph purporting to come from the Elgin *Gazette*—on the same principle that one falsehood colors another anywhere else.

This and scores of similar assertions—similar in untruth and at the same time matchless in their destitution of probability—impel us to remark upon a peculiar system of tactics introduced into the politics of Illinois by Mr. Douglas, and we believe original with him. Its primary maxim is, "Give your antagonist something to talk about. Never let him tell his own story. Make a statement, true or false, good, bad or indifferent. Get him to deny it if you can, and when he has done it give him another—and so on to the end of the chapter." We refer to it now not by way of complaint, for we learned a good while ago that the way to beat Douglas was to let him fling his canards and libels around wherever he chose and not dignify them with anything more substantial than a sneer. He cannot draft plans for his own campaign and carry them out. He must not undertake to play right hand against left, with the Republican party of Illinois for a champion. It is a shrewd kind of game when one has no reputation for veracity to lose. We have frequently referred to these random shots under the general designation of "Douglasisms." If called upon for a definition in brief we should say a "Douglasism" was an averment of a state of case generally known to be untrue, designed not so much to be believed as to occupy the attention and bewilder the minds of the public. Of this kind was Douglas' statement that Mr. Lincoln trembled at Ottawa, so he "had to be carried from the platform," and that he "laid up seven days," after the event. Of this kind are a hundred other unaccountable assertions which have come from the same authority since the opening of the campaign—unaccountable on any other hypothesis than the one to which we have adverted. And by a nomenclature equally strange, this system of lying at wholesale is called "putting Lincoln on the defensive!"

It is true Mr. Lincoln had so far forgotten the early character of his antagonist as to suppose a gentlemanly deportment would be appreciated. He was not long in finding out the error, as Mr Douglas can testify from the later events of the campaign. Some four weeks remain before the election closes our shower of "Douglasisms," and though our readers find the season growing more rainy every day till November, we assure them the things are harmless and unmolested.

### Progress of the Buchanan Element in Illinois.

When the bitter personal quarrel between Douglas and Buchanan broke out, the former, after having committed himself by emasculating the Toombs bill, by his Springfield speech of 1857, by his journal, the *Chicago Times*, and by his general policy on the Kansas question, to the very course which the President adopted for the settlement of the imbroglio, declared war against the latter and took issue with him on the Lecompton bill, at least nine-tenths of the Bogus Democracy of Illinois went off with their old leader. Mr. Douglas was so much encouraged by the extent of the defection of which he was the cause, that he imagined that he could continue to occupy a position of hostility to the Administration and maintain not only his reputation with the Democracy of the Union, but his position as the head and dictator of the party in this State. He was arrogant and overbearing in view of his presumptive strength, and, in the Senate and out of it, fulminated his anathemas against all who dared oppose. His reception in Chicago, arranged by his followers by an immense outlay of money and wind, added to his gigantic self-importance; and when he started off on his electioneering tour, accompanied by his hired scribblers, his brass cannon, two gunners with cavalry swords and red shirts, his magazine and powder monkey and his box of flags, little and big, to be displayed as occasion would warrant, he supposed that his procession would be a continued triumph, that the Republicans would offer no opposition, and that the few Buchaneers would flee at his approach or remain only to be trodden in the dirt by the feet of the enthusiastic thousands who thronged about him. But giants even are sometimes doomed to disappointments. From the day that Mr. Douglas pronounced his Tremont House harangue, down to the present moment, the Buchanan element, though avowedly nursed by Buchanan himself, has been constantly on the increase. The maledictions showered upon the heads of the leaders, the personal detraction and the wretched misrepresentation to which they have submitted, have multiplied their friends, and to-day there is little doubt that in many of the counties of the State where, at the outset of the fight, no man dared espouse the President's cause, a majority of the Democratic party can be rallied to his support, and everywhere they are hopeful, enthusiastic and defiant. We certainly do not boast on this result. It does not accord with our wishes or hopes; but, as faithful chroniclers of the events of the day, we are bound to record the fact, and to attribute to Mr. Douglas' arrogance and careless abuse the exaltation of that element which is more dangerous and despotic than any other known in the political history of the Republic. For whatever of Buchaneerism there is now in Illinois, the Senator is responsible. His shuffling, dodging and misrepresentation, his falsification of the true issues, his concessions to Republicans on one day, his abuse of his oldest friends on the next, and his general inconsistency and needless prevarication, have done no less to arouse mutinies in his own camp than to exasperate the Republicans by whom he will shortly be overwhelmed.

The Buchaneers are organizing in all quarters of the State, and nominating local tickets—in many of the Democratic strongholds with flattering prospects of success. They are putting forward their ablest men, sending into the field their most persuasive stickers, and are doing, generally, the work of the campaign with as much earnestness as if they were confident that exertion would ensure their triumph. Whatever the result now, there can be no doubt that upon Mr. Douglas' defeat, the Buchaneers will find none to dispute their claim to be considered "the Democracy"; and in all future contests, the Republicans will be compelled to contend against them, not with the squads, who, when their master falls, will be widely dispersed. It is well; because though there may be no essential difference, to Republicans, between the principles held and the policy avowed by Douglas and the President respectively, we shall gain this advantage of hereafter meeting an enemy that is honest enough to avow, plainly and unequivocally, the despotism which it is the object of all sham Democrats—Buchaneers and Douglas men alike—to establish.

### The Prospect for Lincoln.

In the outset of this canvass, we resolved to deceive our readers with none of the assurances of success by which partisans too frequently delude their friends, but, on the contrary, to keep them informed of the exact truth, as near as we were able to ascertain it. In pursuance of this plan we have made statements which implied our confident belief in Lincoln's triumphant election, and as the time of voting draws near, we are constrained to reiterate those statements more emphatically than ever before. We know not what new aspect a month may put upon affairs, but, from present appearances, we are sure that Mr. Douglas is doomed to not only a decisive, but an overwhelming defeat. But let not our friends abate their exertions or moderate their zeal. Our enemies are active, vigilant and boastful, though at heart intimidated. Let them have no breathing spell, but ply them as hotly as ever with argument, proof, demonstration, until the day of voting, and the victory is assuredly ours. Hurra for Lincoln!

### Mr. Douglas' Five Changes on the Slavery Question.

That the people of Illinois look upon Mr. Douglas with distrust and accept his utterances with many grains of allowance need excite no wonder. They have learned from his teaching that whatever he may be to them, when on the stump, he is as constant as the needle to the pole in his devotion to the interests of the South, when in the Senate of the United States. Though repeatedly changing his front, he has never swerved from his allegiance to those from whom at last he hopes to receive the reward of his labor and the crowning glory of his ambition.

During Mr. Douglas' not very long Senatorial career, he has had five distinct lines of policy, with which he has abused, deceived and then betrayed the people who have made him all that he is. He was,

1st, A Democrat,—this before his hopes of the Presidency were excited,—in favor of the policy of Jefferson, which preserved all territory, not otherwise provided for, to Freedom.

2d, An advocate of the Missouri Compromise, which, when the policy upon which that Compromise was based was acceptable to the South, he proposed to extend to the Pacific, and thus condemn the lower half of California and all of New Mexico to the curse of the "institution." Upon the demand of the South, he became,

3d, The reputed father of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which all over Illinois he defended upon the ground that the people of a Territory might, *through their Territorial Legislature*, admit or exclude slavery, as to them seemed best. Nine out of every ten of our readers have thus heard him maintain the people's right. He again changed his opinion, and became,

4th, A defender of the Dred Scott decision, which is an embodiment of John C. Calhoun's doctrine that slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes, and that there is no power either in the people or Congress to stay its progress. His speech at Springfield, before a political grand jury of the Supreme Court of the State, proves his identity here. Pressed by Lincoln, he has lately changed front again, and appears,

5th, As the reconciler of the contradiction between his previous ideas of popular sovereignty and the opposite opinions avowed by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. He seems to have aimed at the belief that a Territorial Legislature may set up a higher law for itself in opposition that Federal tribunal, and by unfriendly police regulations, &c., &c., set at nought the Constitution of the country.

These are the five positions that Mr. Douglas has assumed; and every one of them he has defended as he now defends himself; and in behalf of every one he has made the same groundless and vulgar charges upon his opponents, that are the basis of his speeches in this campaign. We do not wonder then that the people turn a deaf ear to his pleadings and entreaties; that they have learned at last, that Mr. Douglas himself is the chief one of Mr. Douglas' cares, and that the gratification of his ambition by means of continued subserviency to the South, is the end and aim of all his efforts in the dear people's behalf. As these things become more clearly apparent, as his repeated changes—always for the worse—are exposed at the fire-side and the hustings, his audiences will continue to fall off; and before the canvass is over, we venture to predict, he will speak to his hired scribblers, his two gunners, and his powder-monkey, alone. Poor Little Dog!

### The Administration and the Slave Traders.

It is a notable circumstance that just now, when our Democratic Administration is straining every nerve to place slavery upon an equality with freedom—in fact, to give the former the precedence wherever the two come in conflict—an unwonted zeal should be exhibited by its officers in efforts to check the foreign slave-trade. Scarcely have the captives rescued from the bark Echo been dispatched on their way back to Africa before Marshal Rynders of New York pounces on the captain and five of the crew of the Haidee—fairly scuttled off Montauk Point after having landed something over nine hundred slaves at Cardenas in Cuba—and holds them in durance in Eldridge street Jail for trial.

We commend the zeal of Marshal Rynders and Capt. Maffit, by whose exertions some twenty-five miscreants, whose crimes richly demand the halter, have been placed in the grasp of the law, and wish it were in our power honestly to commend the Administration also. We wish we could believe that these captures were the result of a settled determination to use all its power to suppress a traffic that is a disgrace both to civilization and Christianity. The past history of this and other Democratic Administrations, however, forbids any such belief. The capture of the Echo was a blunder of Capt Maffit, in direct opposition to the policy of the Government for the last quarter of a century, which he is already expiating in being denied permission to accompany the Paraguay expedition, as he had wished to do. As to the capture made by Marshal Rynders, it does not amount to much, as there is not an instance on the records of the federal courts of New York where a slave-trader has suffered any serious penalty.

The case of the captain and crew of the Echo, however, is likely to be a serious one for the Administration. There would seem to be no legal loop-hole for their escape. There can be no failure in the proof of their crime; they must be declared guilty of piracy, and the Government must execute upon them a pirate's doom. It will be the first time in the history of the Government that a like case has occurred, and it will tell with powerful effect upon the "peculiar institution," by forcing a comparison between it and the original institution out of which it grew, not ethically to its advantage, thus preaching abolition in the very citadel of the slave holders. And it must be an extremely awkward business for the Administration to be compelled to hang men for trading in slaves between the coast of Africa and Cuba at the same time that it is moving heaven and earth to extend the area of bondage to the utmost limits of our own country. We are not, however, called upon to relieve the Administration from its perplexities. The Supreme Court, as at present constituted, will no doubt be equal to any future emergency of the sort by a slight modification of the Dred Scott decision, so as to make the foreign slave-trade legal and respectable.

### The Kane County Lie.

We have a long letter from Kane County, explaining the relation of the editor of the *Gazette*—the author of the story that Lincoln is to be thrown overboard, and Hon. N. D. Judd voted for instead—to the Republican party. We do not print it for the simple reason that Mr Joslyn, the original fabricator of the falsehood, is quite too insignificant a personage to warrant the space in our columns which this letter would award him. He knows and all his neighbors know what his reputation and political status are at home, and that is quite enough. As to the story itself, that is too bald to deserve a denial. The member of the Legislature, sent from any of the Northern counties as a Republican, who should refuse to vote for Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, would meet with an unenviable fate. No such man will be found, unless, by some direful mistake, Joslyn should get a seat in either the upper or lower house. The Republicans of Kane will see that that does not occur.

### Senator Douglas.

In recently giving a brief outline of his private life, this gentleman omitted an important item. We allude to his obtaining by marriage a large flock of slaves. This at once made him one of the nabobs of the land. It affiliated him with the large slaveholding aristocracy. It gave him cordial acceptance into their fascinating and ordinarily select society. It secured the perfect unity of sympathy and interest between him and the people of Illinois which ought always to subsist between the representative and his constituents.

In his autobiography, whilst expressing this, he frankly gave another key to his political action. He said that whilst learning his trade, his boss had remarked his peculiar skill in "making bureaus and secretaries," that is in other words in *cabinet making*, and that, further, as he then delicately intimates, he early showed his natural adaptation to the Presidency. He does not deny, indeed it is too notorious for denial, that for years he has constantly held that high prize in view, and industriously sought it.

Here is another great severance of identity of interests between him and the people of Illinois. It might well happen that a role or a course of policy which would be very necessary to his gaining the Presidency might not at all suit their interests, their principles, or if you please, their sectional prepossessions. It might well happen to any Senator so situated—that he would frequently be placed in embarrassing circumstances, when his ambitious views would place him under suspicion of disregarding the will of his constituents, in pursuit of personal aims. His position as a slaveholder and as an aspirant to the Presidency, would always thus embarrass him, whenever the great sectional question of slavery might come up. What renders it peculiarly so, is that the Presidency is in the gift of a convention of his party, and the action of such conventions has always been under the control of the Southern wing of the party. His sympathies as a large slave-owner and his ambitious aspirations, would alike tend to bring upon him suspicion of courting the southern wing of the party. Any man of proper sensibility and of proper appreciation of a stainless honor, would take care upon the happening of any such question, so to act as to keep himself above suspicion. Has he so acted?

Without going any further back in his career, when the question of slavery was presented in reference to California and when the whole North was almost unanimous in the desire to keep it from slavery, he volunteered in behalf of the South to run the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and thus force slavery on the southern half of California. That was one bid for southern support.

When Kansas was about to be formed into a Territory, he, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, made a report in which he distinctly took the ground, that it was inexpedient and improper to disturb the Missouri Compromise. If we are to believe his boon companion and brother Democrat, Senator Atchison, he was seduced by the promise of a nomination for the Presidency to suddenly make another report, in contradiction to the first and recommend the repeal of the Compromise. There must have been some strong reason for that sudden change. The least censorious cannot but suspect in the absence of satisfactory explanation, that if not influenced by a direct promise of the nomination, he was certainly influenced by his apprehension of losing the nomination unless he changed his course. Whilst so acting he knew that he was violating the wishes of his constituents. He knew that the compromise was cherished by the whole North, and his constituents from their locality must feel a peculiar interest in its preservation. Whatever might be said of it in its inception, he knew that his constituents, in common with the whole North, felt that by the admission of Texas, the North had paid a full and ample equivalent for the confirmation of the compromise made in 1850. The motive must have been strong, indeed, to induce him so suddenly reveal his first report, so flagrantly violate the will and interests of his constituents, and render himself so strongly obnoxious to the suspicion of having sold or at least betrayed the people of Illinois for sinister purposes of his own. The man who would be so callous to the claims of personal honor, as to voluntarily and knowingly subject himself to such strong suspicion, must be capable of acting from the unworthy motive imputed. There is but one probable solution of his conduct, he felt that the Presidency was within his grasp, that he would certainly obtain the nomination, and that he could be easily elected without the votes of his own State.

Then comes his conduct in reference to the free settlers of Kansas. He was among the most malignant of their traducers, revilers and slanderers. To all their complaints of persecution under the unconstitutional laws of an usurping legislature, tyrannically administered, he turned a deaf ear, denounced them as mere traitors and rebels, and laughed to scorn their "shrieks for freedom." As chairman of the committee he made a report, which adopted as true all the falsehoods of their persecutors, and rigorously denied them all redress. But the iniquity was so glaring that other democrats could not stand it. General Cass, and even Southern Senators denounced it in the severest terms. Still he held out, he gave no sign of yielding. At last an independent Democratic Southern Senator, Mr. Toombs, introduced his bill annulling the detestable legislation, engrafting a bill of rights which would prevent the repetition of such legislation, and providing for the making of a constitution which should be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Douglas ascertained that it would be passed in despite of him, if he ventured to oppose it; he therefore reported it back with a recommendation in favor of its passage *after striking out the submission clause.*

With the same unrelenting spirit he continued to act, until after the nomination had been given to another and that other elected President. Then he suddenly found out that those Free Soilers had rights which were entitled to respect. The elections in Illinois had taught him that his political doom was sealed unless he could conciliate the people of that State. Unless he could be re-elected to the Senate he would have no political *status*, he would be a dead politician. Then it was he determined to oppose his party and espouse the cause of the persecuted people of Kansas. He had the double motive of vengeance upon the party leaders who had duped him, and that of conciliating the people of Illinois. He suddenly discovered that the organic act, though it contained no word on the subject, required that the Lecompton Constitution should have been fairly submitted to the popular vote. Then it was he became the zealous champion of Popular Sovereignty, hurling indignant defiance against the President and the leaders of his party.

So he continued until the Republican Convention in Illinois nominated another to succeed him in the Senate, thus closing the door of conciliation upon him in his own State. Then another change came over the spirit of his dream, and instead of hurling the indignant lightning of his wrath against that chief atrocity, the infamous bribery bill, he contented himself with a mild protest, and spent the greater portion of his speech in a whining petition to be suffered to remain in a party whose leaders had used all manner of kicks and cuffs to drive him [illegible], had utterly disgraced itself by its efforts to force through the two Kansas iniquities. But now the would-be-almoner Democrat—the regular nominee of the party, ready, if elected, to do any of its work. Without contrition or apology he is seeking forgiveness for his betrayal of Illinois and his persecution of the Free Soilers of Kansas. After his recent denunciation of Americans in his address to the Germans, he has the impudence to ask their support. After vilifying and denouncing Whigs throughout his whole political life, he even begs aid from them.

AN OLD WHIG.

### Only Our Party.

If the testimony of our opponents is worth a fig, there is but one political party of any consequence in the State, namely, the Republican party. The Douglasites charge the Buchaneers with being allies of that party, and the Buchaneers make the same charge against the Douglasites. With the aid of both factions we shall certainly be able to sweep the entire State.

☞ President Benson writes from Liberia that the prospects of that colony as a cotton producing region are improving rapidly.

### Letter from Galena.

GALENA, Oct 7, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I see the *Times'* correspondent at this place claims 600 majority in this county for Fred. Strockey, the Know Nothing Douglas candidate for Senator in this Senatorial district. This bragging on majorities in this county by the Douglasites has its significance. It is to prepare the public mind for the stupendous frauds they contemplate on the ballot-box. At Dunleith, immediately across the river from Dubuque, the leaders have been impudent enough to disclose their infamous purposes, by resolving to give 300 majority for the Democratic ticket. This is a fair notice to the world that they intend to poll at least 200 fraudulent votes. Two years ago—1856—there were only 251 votes polled in the town, and Fremont got [illegible] since that time the vote of the town has notoriously decreased very much, and to give now 300 *majority* would require at least two hundred illegal and fraudulent votes. We thank the Dunleith conspirators against the purity of the ballot-box for their timely notice. "Forewarned is forearmed." Full and ample provision is being made to protect the polls at that place from pollution, and and the parties to the proposed fraud, Strockey, indeed, will be duly notified of the consequences that will result from any attempt to play the "Kansas game."

It is said reliance is had upon Charles Bogy to carry out this fraud. Mr Bogy is the proprietor of the Dunleith and Dubuque ferry, and a Douglas man, and he is the last man to enter into these schemes. He fully understands that the Illinois Legislature did not grant him his valuable ferry privilege in order to bring over illegal voters from Dubuque, and that if it were used in that way it might give rise to investigation next winter.

I will only add that if any of your Douglas men want to make investments in Strockey's election, they can be accommodated to any amount. Adams will be elected by *eight hundred majority*. That is the idea which prevails in "THESE DIGGINS."

### Douglas at Oquawka.

OQUAWKA, Oct. 6th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Douglas meeting here yesterday, was a feeble affair. His partizans had been making preparations over a month for a grand demonstration, and spent time and money in profusion to effect it. But the whole crowd, including women and boys, did not exceed ten to twelve hundred persons. This town furnished more than half the audience. Douglas made no votes by his speech, but on the contrary lost ground by his coming here. His remarks were abusive, vulgar, and abounded in manifest falsehoods. He repelled and disgusted all decent people by his charges and language. The people were all disappointed. They expected to hear a dignified, powerful, eloquent statesman-like speech. But it was mere bar room slang, low and groveling in idea, and coarse in expression. The great error that Douglas commits is, that he *underrates* the intelligence and discernment of the people. He thinks that they are ignorant and unread, and easily imposed upon by falsehoods boldly stated. He may not be undeceived until the 2d of November, and when he finds himself laid upon the shelf he will appreciate their qualities of head and heart more highly. Having no conscience himself, he does not give the people credit for the possession of any moral principle. And herein is his weakness. You may safely set this county down for honest Abraham Lincoln by 400 majority over the Douglas ticket. There is a strong and growing Buchanan party in this county, but I make my estimate without reference to the votes that will be cast by the "Nationals." Listen for hard Lincoln thunder from Henderson in about four weeks from now.

Yours &c., FAIR SORT.

### Letter from Menard County

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ATHENS, October 2, 1858.

The most powerful speech delivered in Central Illinois in the present contest has just been finished by Wm. H. Herndon at Springfield. He has well sustained his relation as a partner of Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Although laboring under a severe indisposition which was apparent to the entire audience—he held the large assembly for over two hours under his control, and round after round of applause testified their extreme delight. He is certainly an eloquent man—the most eloquent I have ever heard—and this speech, notable as the first Republican speech ever delivered in Athens, has told with tremendous effect on the people.

The county is stirred as never before, we are aroused. The people are with us, and you may set down Cass and Menard for Lincoln. Jim Jody, our candidate, is bound to be elected, and no effort, fair or unfair, can roll back the vote which will be cast for him on that coming memorable November day.

NED.

### The Battle in Chicago and Cook County.

It is a trick of the Douglas Democracy to boast in Chicago that the Republicans are sure to be beaten in St. Clair and Madison, and to insinuate the lie by swearing in Madison and St. Clair that the Republicans are sure to be beaten in Chicago and Cook County. Upon the principle that two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative, the gentlemen put these boasts together, with a faint hope that the two may be equal to the truth, though each is separately false. We assure our friends in other parts of the State that Cook County will send to the next Legislature four reliable Republicans, who will vote for Lincoln from first to last and all the while. So well convinced are our opponents of this fact, that, though profuse in words, they have utterly refused bets on any terms other than with odds in their favor of *ten to one*. Could they persuade our friends to wager twenty thousand against two thousand dollars, their chances of success, with that purse to spend in Hibernian importations, would be largely multiplied. But our Republicans are not yet verdant enough to be caught in that trap, however attractively set or ingeniously baited. But with bets or without, and in spite of all the Hibernians in Illinois, Cook County is for Lincoln by a majority of 2,500 at least. Mark that.

### Absurd and Ridiculous.

The *Times* makes a most piteous as well as impudent appeal to the friends of the great compromise maker—Clay, in the IVth District, to support that bag of wind, *Jim Davidson*, the toady and tool of the great compromise *breaker*, Douglas, and beat Judge Kellogg for Congress, who always was a staunch old Clay Whig. But the *Times* might as well whistle to the winds as to spend its foul breath trying to seduce Clay Whigs to vote for the doughface Douglas worshipper it recommends. Judge Kellogg's majority in 1856 was 1,601. This fall it will exceed 5,000. The idea of beating such a man as Kellogg with a fellow like "windy Jim," is perfectly absurd as well as ridiculous. When Clay Whigs want advice they will not go to the *Times* for it.

### Another Head in the Same Basket.

Another of Mr Douglas' friends has felt the keen edge of the Executive axe. The head of L. M. Webber, Esq., P. M. at Rock Island, is in the basket, and the blood is spouting from his severed carotids as he walks about, a pitiable spectacle to men. His successor to the emoluments of office, is Herman Field, an insurance agent, and lately a mail agent on the Chicago and Rock Island road. "We are all Democrats."

### Democratic Financiering.

Some rather startling financial disclosures have just been made in Michigan. The Detroit *Advertiser* states that it turns out that while the Democrats had control of the State Government, they defrauded the University Fund out of $25,-590, and the Common School Fund out of $71,-705. Besides pocketing this $97,000 of public money, they cheated the School Fund out of $250,000, in the fraudulent sale of a section of School Land, containing valuable copper mines.

### Town Elections in Connecticut.

About one-half the towns in Connecticut held their annual elections on Monday last. As far as heard from, the Democrats have carried thirteen towns and gained two, and the Republicans have carried forty-seven towns and gained fourteen, showing a net Republican gain of twelve towns.

### GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN AT GALESBURG, ILL.

#### Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Persons Present.

#### LARGEST PROCESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR OLD ABE.

#### New and Powerful Argument by Mr. Lincoln.

#### DOUGLAS TELLS THE SAME OLD STORY.

#### Verbatim Report of the Speeches.

An Arctic frost, accompanied by a sour northwest wind, invaded the city of Galesburg and county of Knox, on Thursday, and sent Republicans and Democrats shivering to doors. The preceding day and night had brought a semi-deluge of rain. The elements seemed to have conspired to dampen and congeal all political ardor, but the attendance upon the public debate between Lincoln and Douglas was some two or three thousand larger than the largest of its predecessors.

Until ten o'clock the streets gave no evidence of anything unusual about to transpire. The weather, notwithstanding the sun shone bright and clear, was too tedious for anything but the most explosive enthusiasm. Shortly after ten, Mr Douglas arrived on a train of cars from the west, and was escorted from the depot by a respectable procession.

Mr. Lincoln's approach to the city was heralded by a long procession of citizens of Galesburgh, the most noticeable feature of which was a cavalcade of one hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback. This escort moved out of town on the Knoxville road about eleven o'clock, in the direction Mr. Lincoln was expected to come. Half an hour afterwards THE GREAT PROCESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN entered the city from the east. It was about long enough, taken all together, to reach around the town and tie in a bow knot. It marched through the principal street of the city from the east to the public square, thence south two squares, thence east and north two squares, crossing its own track. At this point the rear end of the procession had not yet entered town. Banners and devices of every description fluttered in the wind. One of them, which elicited shouts of laughter, was a painting of the Capitol at Washington, over which were the words "March 4, 1859." The Little giant was observed blubbering at the door, "Lincoln has got *my place*."

The ceremonies at the house of Mr. Sanderson, where Mr. Lincoln alighted, were of an unusually pleasant character. In addition to the customary welcoming speech, the students of Lombard University presented Mr. Lincoln a fine banner, after which one of the ladies of the cavalcade, Miss Hurd, of Galesburg, rode forward, and presented a beautifully embroidered shield and coat of arms, worked in silk of the "red, white and blue." On one side was the inscription:

PRESENTED TO HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY THE REPUBLICAN LADIES OF GALESBURG

October 7th 1858.

On the other was the whole of the Declaration of Independence in a fine and beautiful hand writing. I cannot help adding that Miss Hurd's part in the ceremony was performed with peculiar grace and dignity.

Several other processions came during the morning—a decided preponderance of which carried banners "For Lincoln and Kellogg." Several long special trains came also—that from Chicago and the intermediate stations consisting of eleven cars. A special train from Peoria, consisting of *twenty two cars and over two thousand persons*, did not arrive till nearly 2 o'clock—the engine having given out with the unexpected enormous load, some miles east of the city.

The speaking commenced at half past two in the college grounds—the platform having been erected on the east side of the fine college building. The crowd was unprecedented. The number on the ground during the afternoon must have exceeded the audience at the Freeport debate by 5,000. The weather continued cold and raw all day, but very few left the grounds until the speaking was concluded at half past five.

Mr Douglas said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Four years ago I appeared before the people of Knox county for the purpose of defending my political action upon the Compromise measures of 1850, and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill in 1854. Those of you who are now present will bear in mind that I placed my defence on the support of those two measures upon the fact that both rested upon a great fundamental principle, that the people of each State, each Territory have the right, and should be permitted to exercise the right, of regulating their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject to no other limitation than that which the Constitution of the United States imposes upon them. I then called upon the people of Illinois to decide whether that principle was right or wrong. If that great principle of self government be right, then the Compromise measures of 1850 were right, and consequently the Kansas Nebraska Bill, based on the same principle, must necessarily have been right. The Kansas Nebraska Bill declared in so many words that it was the true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. For the last four years I have devoted all my time to private and in public to commend that principle to the whole American people. Whatever else may be said in condemnation or support of my political course, I apprehend that no honest man will doubt the fidelity with which under all circumstances, I have stood by that principle. During the last session of Congress a question arose in the Congress of the United States whether or not that principle was not being violated by the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. In my opinion, the attempt to force Kansas into the Union under that Constitution was a gross violation of the principle enunciated in the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas Nebraska Bill in 1854. For that reason I led off in the fight against the Lecompton Constitution—conducted that fight until the effort was abandoned of forcing Kansas into the Union under it. During the whole of the fight, I can appeal to all men, friends and foes, Democrats and Republicans, northern men and southern men, that I carried the banner aloft, and never allowed it to trail in the dust, and never lowered the flag until victory perched upon our banner.

When the Lecompton Constitution was defeated, then the question arose in the minds of those who then defended it what they should next resort to in order to carry their views. They devised the measure known as the "English Bill." They then granted political pardon and general amnesty to all men who had fought against the Lecompton Constitution, provided they would support the English Bill. I for one did not choose to accept the pardon nor to avail myself of the amnesty granted on that condition. The fact, however, that the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution were willing to forgive all differences of opinion up to that time in the event of supporting the English Bill, is an admission that to be opposed to Lecompton did not quite impair a man's position in the Democratic party.

Now the question arises, what was the English bill which certain men now attempt to make a test of political orthodoxy in this country? It provided in substance that the Lecompton Constitution should be sent back to the people of Kansas, and subjected to vote in August last on the question of admission under that constitution, and in the event the people of Kansas rejected the Lecompton Constitution, Kansas was to be kept out of the Union until she had 93,420 inhabitants. I was in favor of sending the constitution back in order to enable the people of Kansas to say whether or not it was their act and deed—whether it embodied their will. But the other proposition, that they should be punished for rejecting the Lecompton Constitution by being kept out of the Union until they should double and treble their inhabitants, I never did and never would sanction by my vote. The reason why I could not sanction that proposition is to be found in this fact, that by the English bill, if the people of Kansas would only have agreed to come into the Union as a slaveholding State, under the Lecompton Constitution, then they were to be admitted with 35,000 people. But if they insisted upon having a free State, as they had a right to do, then they were to be punished by being kept out of the Union until they had nearly three times that number. I then said in my place in the Senate what I now say to you—whenever Kansas has population enough for a slave State, she has enough for a free State.

A VOICE—Good for you.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—I never yet have given a vote, and I never intend to record a vote by which I will make an odious and unjust distinction between the different States of this Union. I hold it to be a fundamental principle in our republican form of government, that all States of this Union, old and new, free and slave, stand on an exact equality. Equality among the States is the cardinal principle on which all of our institutions rest. Whenever, therefore, you make an odious distinction by which you say that a slave State may be admitted into the Union with 35,000 but a free State does not come in until it has 93,000 or 100,000 you are throwing the whole weight of the federal government into the scale of one class of States against the other. Nor do I sanction the doctrine that a free State may be admitted with 35,000, but a slave State should be kept out until it has the 93,000. I am willing now, I have always declared my willingness in the Senate, to adopt the rule that no Territory shall ever become a State until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the then existing ratio. But while I was willing to adopt that general rule, I was not willing and would not consent to make an exception of Kansas as a punishment for her obstinacy in demanding the right to do as she pleased in the formation of her constitution.

It is proper that I should here remark that my opposition to the Lecompton Constitution did not rest upon the ground of the peculiar provision it has upon the subject of slavery. I held [illegible] and I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a slave State, it was their right to make one, and be received into the Union under it. If, on the contrary, they wanted a free State it was their right to do so, and no man should have opposed them on that account. I hold to that great principle of self government which asserts the right of every people to decide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions and the fundamental law under which they are to live. But the effort was made, and is now being made by certain postmasters and other federal office-holders, to make a test of faith on the support of the English Bill. They are making speeches—these postmasters are—all over the State against me, and in favor of Lincoln, either directly or indirectly, because I would not sanction that odious discrimination between free and slave States by voting for the English Bill.

But while that English Bill is made a test in Illinois for the purpose of breaking down the Democratic organization in this State, how is it in other States? Go to Indiana, and there you find that Mr. English himself, the author of the English Bill, has been forced by public opinion, as a candidate for re-election, to abandon his own darling project, and pledge himself to vote for the admission of Kansas at once, whenever she forms a Constitution in pursuance of law, and ratifies it by the votes of her own people. Not only is that the case with English himself, but I am informed that every Democratic candidate in the State of Indiana takes the same ground. Pass to Ohio, and there you find that Groesbeck, and Pendleton, and Cox, and all the other anti Lecompton Constitution men who stood shoulder to shoulder against that Lecompton Constitution, and who voted for the English Bill, now repudiate it, and take the same ground that I do on that question. So it is with the Joneses and others in Pennsylvania. And so it is with every other anti Lecompton Democrat in all the Free States of America. They now abandon that darling project, and come back to the true Democratic platform which I proclaimed at the time in the Senate, and upon which the Democracy of Illinois now stands. And yet you are told that while every other Democrat in America, Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton—I mean in the Free States—has abandoned the English Bill, yet it is to be a test on me, while the power and patronage of government is all exerted to elect men opposed to it in the other States. My political offence, then, consists in my having first pledged myself by voting for that English Bill to keep Kansas out until she had ninety-three thousand inhabitants, and then come home, turn round and violate the pledge, and repudiate the law, and take the opposite ground. I did not choose to give that pledge, because I did not intend to carry out that principle. I never intend, for the sake of conciliating the friends of power, to pledge myself to do that which I do not intend to perform. And now I submit the question to you as my constituency, whether I was not right to resisting the Lecompton Constitution, and consequently in resisting the English Bill? [Cries of "yes, yes."] I repeat, that I opposed the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I opposed it because it was not the will of that people. I deny the right of any power on earth, under our system of government, to force a constitution on an unwilling people. [Applause.]

There was a time when some men could believe that the Lecompton Constitution was the will of the people of Kansas, but that time has passed by. The question was referred to the people of Kansas last August, and there at the polls, at a fair election the people rejected the Lecompton Constitution by eight or ten to one against it. Since the Lecompton Constitution was voted down by that overwhelming majority, no man can hereafter pretend that it ever was the act and deed of that people. And yet I [illegible] the question to you whether it had not been for me that Constitution would not have been crammed down the throats of that people against their consent. ["That's so," and applause.] [illegible] the people [illegible] right to defeat [illegible] by doing right [illegible] of trying to break me down and put another man in my place in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.] The [illegible] knowledge that I was right in defeating the Lecompton Constitution [illegible] form an alliance with the postmasters, with the federal office [illegible] with the professed Lecompton men to defeat me because I did right. My political opponent [illegible] hope on earth. Mr. Lincoln would [illegible] that he had a chance of success but for the aid he is receiving from the federal offices, that [illegible] against me in revenge for my having defeated the Lecompton Constitution. Now let me ask you what do you think of a political organization which will try to make an unholy and unnatural combination to beat a man merely because he was right. Yet you know such to be the fact. You know the most prominent men in power, the head of every Democratic office-holder in Illinois, only [illegible] he goes for the Republican ticket [illegible] in this [illegible]. [Applause.] I could find [illegible] in this vicinity where men were stricken down for having first discharged their duty faithfully and secondly, supported the regular Democratic ticket [illegible] for the right. My friend, I know that political parties are prone [illegible] all the measures of all the interests their power to carry the election when they think that have got a chance, and the Republican party if [illegible] would never have another, and their hopes would be blasted.

Now let me ask you whether or not this country has any interest in sustaining this organization known as the Republican party? That Republican party is unlike all other political organizations in this country. All other parties have been National in their character. All others have avowed their principles alike in the free States and in the slave States, and carried them to Kentucky as well as to Illinois, to Louisiana as well as to Massachusetts. Such was the case with the old Whig party, such was the case, and now is, with the Democratic party. Whigs and Democrats could proclaim their principles boldly and fearlessly in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, wherever the American Constitution ruled, or the American flag waved over American soil. But now you have a sectional organization, a body appealing to the Northern section against the Southern section, a party appealing to Northern hopes, Northern spirit, Northern ambition and Northern prejudice, against Southern people, and Southern States, and Southern institutions. They hope to be able to connect the Northern States into one great sectional party, and inasmuch as the Northern section is the stronger, that the stronger section will out-vote and control and govern the weaker section. And hence you find that the Republican leaders now make speeches advocating principles and measures which cannot be advocated in any slaveholding State in this Union. What Republican from Galesburg can travel into Kentucky and carry his principles with him across the Ohio River? What Republican from Massachusetts can visit the Old Dominion without leaving his principles behind when he crosses Mason and Dixon's line?

Now, permit me to say to you in all good humor, but in all sincerity, that no political creed is sound which cannot be proclaimed fearlessly in every State of this Union where the American Constitution is the supreme law of the land. And we find that this Republican party is not able to proclaim its principles alike in the North and in the South, in the free States and in the slave States, but they cannot proclaim them to the same sense, and give them the same meaning to all parts of the same State. My friend Lincoln, here, finds it extremely difficult to manage a debate in the central part of the State, where there is a mixture of men from the North and the South. In the extreme North he can advocate as bold and radical Abolitionism as ever Giddings, or Lovejoy, or Garrison have enunciated. When you get down South he claims them to be an old line Whig, [forgetting] that he is the disciple of Henry Clay, adhering to the old Whig creed, and has nothing whatever to do with Abolitionism, or with Negro citizenship, or Negro equality. I once before made this same remark in a public speech, and Mr Lincoln at Charleston defied me to show that his speeches in the North and in the South were not alike and in entire harmony with each other. I will now call your attention to two of them, and let you see whether you believe the same man ever uttered them. [Applause.] In a speech at Chicago in July last, replying to me, Mr. Lincoln, on the subject of equality of the negro with the white man, used the following language. "I should like to know, if taking "this old Declaration of Independence, which "declares that all men are equal upon principle, "and making exceptions to it, where will it "stop? If one man says it does not mean a "negro, why not another say it does not mean "a German? [Loud cheers.] If that Declaration "is not the truth, let us get the statute "book, in which we find it, and tear it out! "Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true "let us tear it out!" There you find that Mr. Lincoln said if the Declaration of Independence declaring all men to be born equal did not include the negro and make him equal to the white man, then, he says, "let us take the Statute "book and tear it out." [Applause.] He there took the ground that the negro race was included in the Declaration of Independence as the equal of the white race—that there could be no such thing as distinction in races, making one superior and the other inferior. I read now from another portion of the same speech: "My "friends, I have detained you about as long as "I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us "discard all this quibbling about this man and "the other man, this race and that race and the "other race, and the other race being inferior, "therefore they must be placed in an inferior "position. Discarding our standard that we "have left, let us discard all these opinions and [illegible] until [illegible] declaring that all men are created equal."

A VOICE—Thunder! [illegible]

JUDGE DOUGLAS—[illegible] Do you think that is right? [illegible] in the Chicago [illegible] that all men are created [illegible] "good," [illegible] and applause.] [illegible] I am not going to blame you [illegible] that ground, but I [illegible] to that, what Mr Lincoln said [illegible] votes down in Egypt, where [illegible] that doctrine. [Applause.] [illegible] then, that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. [Cheers.] "That I am not nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people." [illegible] "good," hurrah for Lincoln,] "and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be a position of superior and inferior. I am as much as any other man in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." [Hurrah for Lincoln.] Yes, here you find men who hurrah for Lincoln, and say he is right when he discards all distinction between races, or when he declares that he discards the doctrine that there is such a thing as a superior and inferior race, and Abolitionists are required and expected to vote for Mr. Lincoln because he goes for the equality of the races holding that in the Declaration of Independence the white man and the negro were declared equal, and endowed by divine law with equality. And down South with the Old Line Whigs, with the Kentuckians, the Virginians, and the Tennesseeans, he tells you that there is a physical difference between the races, making the one superior, the other inferior, and he is in favor of maintaining the superiority of the white race over the negro.

Now, let me ask you, how can you reconcile these two positions? He is a Pro Slavery man, he is to be voted for in the North as being an Abolitionist. Up here, he thinks it is all nonsense to talk about different races. He says we must discard all quibbling about this man and the other man—about this race and that race and the other being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position. That doctrine is to be discarded in the North, to be adopted in the central of his party in the South. And here you find that their political meetings are called by different names in different localities. Up here north, they call the meetings on the platform [illegible], and Mr Lincoln made a speech last Saturday I think it was, but perhaps it was Monday, and they don't have any such thing as Republican meetings.

MR. LINCOLN.—Nor Democratic here.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Then they are [illegible] calling all the Lincoln men together [illegible] Not a word about Republicanism there. In Tazewell [illegible] filled with old Virginians and Kentuckians, part of whom are Whigs and part Democrats, and if you call a Republican or Abolition meeting, there you would not get any votes. [Laughter.] Then go down into Egypt and you find he even dares not, and gives a different name there. When I was in Monroe County a few weeks ago, addressing the people on this question, I saw the handbills of [illegible] Trumbull's meetings, where he was going to make a speech for Mr. Lincoln. And what do you think it was? The Free Democracy were requested to meet. [Laughter.] Trumbull and John Baker to address the Free Democracy of Monroe County. [Laughter.] And it was signed "Many Free Democrats." The reason he adopted that name down there, was this. That was always an old fashioned Democratic county. They have not had Whigs there, and hence it was necessary to make them believe down there that they were Democrats. [Laughter.] And they were appealing to them to vote for Lincoln as Democrats, down there. Up here in Springfield, where Mr. Lincoln now lives, and always has lived, and his connections and acquaintance there do not adopt the name of Republican. They call a convention of [illegible] men for the Legislature who are to support Mr. Lincoln, under the title of all opposed to [illegible]. And thus you find that [illegible] the [illegible] State. It has to change its color and its [illegible] lighter from the extreme North, until you get down into the extreme South [illegible].

Now I ask you, my fellow citizens [illegible] [illegible] right that I [illegible] [illegible] a true and honorable representative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] Declaration of Independence [illegible] Providence, is a monstrous [illegible] of the Declaration of Independence never dreamed of the negro when they were writing that document. They referred to white men, men of European birth and European descent, when they declared the equality of all men. I see a gentleman here shaking his head. Let me remind him that when Thomas Jefferson wrote that Declaration he was the owner, and continued to the end of his life the owner of a large number of slaves. Did he intend to say that his negro slaves were created his equals by Divine law, and that he was violating the law of God every day of his life by holding them as slaves? Bear in mind that when that Declaration was put forth every one of the thirteen Colonies were slaveholding Colonies, and every man who signed the Declaration of Independence represented a slaveholding constituency. Bear in mind that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less put them on an equality with himself when he signed the Declaration. On the contrary, they continued to hold them as slaves during the entire Revolutionary war. Now do you believe that—are you willing to have it said that every man who signed the Declaration of Independence declared the negro his equal, and then was hypocrite enough to hold him as his slave in violation of what he believed to be Divine law? [Cries of "No," "No."] And yet when you say that the Declaration of Independence included the negro you charge the signers of the Declaration of Independence with hypocrisy. Now I say to you frankly that in my opinion this Government was made by our fathers on the white basis. It was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and was intended to be administered by white men. ["That's so."] But while I hold that under our Constitution and political system the negro is not a citizen—cannot be a citizen—ought not to be a citizen—yet it don't follow by any means that he should be a slave. On the contrary, it does follow that the negro as an inferior race ought to possess every privilege, every immunity which he can safely exercise consistent with the good of society where he lives. Humanity requires, Christianity commands that you shall extend to every inferior being and every dependent being all the privileges, all the immunities, all the advantages which can be granted to him consistent with the safety of society. And if you ask me what is the nature and extent of those rights and privileges? My answer to that question is this. It is a question which the people of each State must decide for themselves. [illegible] question for [illegible] State the negro shall [illegible] be a citizen [illegible] New York holds [illegible] [illegible] There are hardly [illegible] [illegible] Illinois has [illegible] [illegible] policy. [illegible] is that each State [illegible] on all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their.

In the Compromise [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the other [illegible] one-third [illegible] one-third [illegible] and the other [illegible] merchandise, [illegible] you [illegible] your property [illegible] [illegible] What is this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the slave [illegible] [illegible] his rights [illegible] that the [illegible] him just as positive [illegible] a positive constitutional prohibition could exclude him. Thus you find with any kind of property in a Territory, that it depends for its protection on the local and municipal law. Hence if the people of a Territory want slavery they will make friendly legislation to introduce it. If

Concluded on the Fourth Page.

# PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1858

Republican Nominations.

[illegible]

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

*For State Treasurer,*
JAMES MILLER.

*For Superintendent of Public Instruction,*
NEWTON BATEMAN.

*For Congress, 2d District,*
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

## Unparalleled Effrontery.

At the Galesburg debate Mr. Douglas displayed more than his usual effrontery and impertinent pretension. In the face of his own crooked record, oblivious to the fact that in the emasculation of the Toombs' bill by his own hand, he endeavored to deprive the people of Kansas of the right to pass upon their constitution, forgetful of the testimony of Morris that he (Douglas) opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as the only means by which he could hope to retain "my place" in the U. S. Senate—he had the sublime effrontery to claim for himself the whole credit of defeating the Administration in its attempts to enforce its infamous Kansas policy. Says Mr. Douglas: "I submit the question to you, whether if it "had not been for me, that Constitution "would not have been crammed down the "throats of that people against their con-"sent?" And upon this arrogant assumption Mr. Douglas calls upon the people of Illinois to reelect him to the United States Senate as a reward for his fidelity to the great principle involved in that struggle. What assurance have the people of Illinois that if reelected Mr. Douglas will not on the first opportunity emasculate some other Toombs bill—that when the next conclave of Democratic Representatives from this State shall assemble to determine the course of Mr. Douglas in regard to some other Lecompton infamy, they may not conclude in the light of their present experience that it will be safer to sustain the Administration than to oppose it—that to secure the nomination for the Presidency from the Charleston Convention in 1860, he will not bring all his assumed influence and power to bear in favor of the enactment of a federal slave-code for the Territories? But to drop the hypothetical, let us look for a moment at the claim which Mr. Douglas has set up of being entitled to the exclusive credit of defeating the Lecompton Constitution.

In the Senate where Mr. Douglas' personal influence was directly exerted, how many Democratic members co-operated with him? Only two—Broderick and Stuart. Of these Broderick undoubtedly acted upon his own convictions, and, if rumor is correct, exerted a much more potent influence upon Douglas than Douglas did upon him. Stuart was in the same predicament with Douglas—he had a constituency that would not tolerate Lecompton, and his term of office would expire with the present Congress. The motive of self-preservation, and not Douglas, induced him to stand with the Republican and American Senators in opposition to the Administration. In the Senate, therefore, Douglas' great influence counted one solitary vote against Lecompton—that vote being his own.

In the House it was no better. Those Illinois Democratic Representatives who counselled with Mr. Douglas on the course to be pursued with respect to Lecompton, had as deep a personal interest in the matter as he had. Each of them was desirous of a re-election to Congress, and whatever line of policy it might be deemed most advisable for Mr. Douglas to pursue in order to get back to the Senate—that would be the wisest course for them also to get back to the House. These men were, therefore, prompted by self interest, and, as in the case of Broderick, probably exerted quite as much influence in determining the course of Douglas as he did in shaping theirs.

If we take the Democratic Representatives from other States who opposed the Lecompton measure—the Haskins, the Hickmans, the Coxs, the Adrians, the Montgomerys, the Davises, etc.—we will find upon investigation that each of them represented strong anti-Lecompton constituencies, that they acted with reference to that fact, not to say anything of their convictions of right, and would doubtless have pursued the course they did even had Mr. Douglas sustained Lecompton and the Administration.

As regards the American Senators and Representatives who opposed the measure—the most of them were from slaveholding States, and are possessed of such high integrity of character that no one can doubt but that they were moved by their own convictions of right and of patriotic duty.

Over and above all these, and to whom all these were but auxiliaries throughout the struggle, stood the serried Republican host, both in the Senate and the House, without division in point of sentiment or as to the line of action that should be followed, casting upon every test motion an undivided vote, and with the whole united Republican party of the nation at their back to inspire them with confidence and courage. What resistance could the three Democratic Senators and twenty two Representatives have made against Lecompton had not the Republican Senators stood firmly in the breach? Nay, without Republican sentiment and Republican organization in the country, is it not clear that these men would have made no opposition to the measure at all? Is it to be presumed that under the circumstances Mr. Douglas would have called that famous Council of Democratic Representatives to determine the course it was most advisable to pursue to retain "my place" in the Senate? And yet in the face of this overwhelming array of facts and probabilities—in the face of the undivided opposition to Lecompton on the part of the Republicans,—in the face of the gallant stand of the American members who opposed it, and of those few Democratic members who from motives of self-preservation or from honest convictions of right, stood by the Republicans—in the face of all this, Mr. Douglas—who but a little while before the meeting of Congress declared through his Chicago organ, the *Times*, that the free State people of Kansas had no more right to vote upon the Constitution than have the Fejee Islanders—who upon the confession of Isaac N. Morris, opposed Lecompton solely to save "my place" in the Senate, carrying with him not a solitary vote—has the sublime effrontery, the unparalleled assurance to claim before the assembled thousands at Galesburg that "but for *him* the Lecompton Constitution would have been crammed down the throats of the people of Kansas against their consent!"

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Douglas is most remarkable for his effrontery in making statements directly at variance with well-known facts, and for his assumption that the people are too ignorant to detect his charlatancy, or for his overweening vanity, his egotism, and his disposition to constantly magnify himself. A few more exhibitions of these qualities such as that given at Galesburg cannot fail of disgusting and repelling the more sensible portion even of those who have always been his friends.

## The Sheep's Clothing Stripped off a Wolf.

D. S. Joslyn, editor of the Elgin (Kane Co.) *Gazette*, who has pretended to be a Republican, and, as such, has for six months past been fomenting dissensions in the Republican ranks, is now in nomination as the Douglas candidate for the Legislature. We trust that the Republicans of Kane will give him a lesson that he cannot forget, though he should, which is not likely, live a thousand years. Of all politicians in the Northern counties, he has played the dirtiest and most disreputable part; but now, thanks to the zeal of his new friends, his power for mischief is at an end. He is where he belongs, and where he ought always to have been. Good riddance to bad rubbish!

☞ Douglas did not use the word "Black Republican" in the Galesburg discussion, once. His speech was a whining, whimpering appeal to the Republicans.

## The Three-fold Endeavor to Perpetuate the Dominance of Slavery.

The charge that the North is constantly making aggressions upon the South has been uttered upon every stump in the latter, and by every Democratic doughface in the former. So often has it been repeated, that many honest, though not well-informed, men have come to regard it as having at least some foundation in truth. We undertook a few days ago, by a citation of the leading historical facts in our government relative to the acquisition of territory and the organization of new States, to prove that the lion's share had always fallen to the South—that the North had from the beginning aided in strengthening the political power of the South and in perpetuating its controlling influence in the administration of the federal government. This has been the fact from the organization of the government to the present day, and never more so than now. Notwithstanding the free States are numerically greater than the slave States, and should by the genius of our institutions have a controlling voice in the federal government, still within the last four years each of the three branches into which it is divided, has strenuously labored for the extension of Southern interests at the expense of those which pertain to the free States. Let us see if this is not so.

1. The Legislative Department has labored to this end by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, exposing all our Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. to the intrusion of slavery, by sanctioning the lawless outrages perpetrated by Southern ruffians upon the Free State settlers of Kansas, by denying the latter all redress for their many grievances, and finally, by offering to admit Kansas into the Union as a State with 40,000 population, provided, she would come in with a slave constitution, or compelling her otherwise to remain under her Territorial organization until she shall have a population of 93,400.

2. The Judiciary has sought to accomplish the same work by giving an interpretation to the Federal Constitution which is equivalent to an amendment of that instrument, whereby slavery is made the common law, and its protection guaranteed in all the Territories of the United States in defiance of the will of the people thereof, or of the action of the Federal Congress.

3. Lastly, we have the Chief Executive of the nation sustaining both the action of Congress and of the Supreme Court in the premises, filling Kansas with officials and troops to force slavery upon the people, and proclaiming in the Silliman letter and in the Special Message of February last, that slavery is as much an institution of Kansas as it is of Georgia or of South Carolina.

These are facts within the knowledge of every citizen, and they clearly show that slavery, not freedom—the slave States, not the free—constitute the aggressive power in the government, a power which will not rest satisfied with anything short of complete and quiet submission to its behests.

This whole question is of peculiar importance to the people of Illinois at the present moment. Mr. Douglas has been the chief agent of the Slavery Oligarchy in bringing about the three-fold effort of the coördinate branches of the Federal Government to perpetuate its dominion. His "ruthless hand" struck down the Missouri Compromise. He marshalled the Democratic hosts of Congress on every occasion that the outraged people of Kansas petitioned for redress. He struck from the Toombs' bill the clause requiring the Constitution of Kansas to be submitted to a vote of the people. He was the first leading man in the North to indorse the Dred Scott decision. He is looking to the Charleston Convention, which will be under the control of the Slavery Oligarchy, for nomination to the Presidency, and, to gain favor with that body, is prepared to vote for a federal slave code for the Territories, should he be re-elected to the Senate. People of Illinois! if you desire to see the National Legislature, the Chief Executive of the Nation, and the Federal Judiciary continued as mere instruments in the hands of the Slavery Oligarchy, vote for Representatives to the Legislature who will support Douglas for the Senate—if not, vote for those who will support Lincoln.

## The Contemplated Frauds.

It may be necessary to halt a dozen or more of the interior counties of this State for the people to go back to first principles, and devise ways and means to protect themselves when the day of election comes. Elsewhere in this paper, a letter from Champaign county and an extract from the Urbana *Union*, confirm the rumors which we have before heard and the suspicions which the conduct of the opposition has aroused. There is on foot, and now in process of execution, a plan to elect Mr. Douglas by fraud, and this fraud is to be perpetrated by the hordes of wandering Irishmen who are already leaving their huts and hovels in the confessedly Republican districts, and settling, under the guidance of their leaders, the places where their ballots may do the best service in the cause of the Pope, Slavery and Douglas. There can be no doubt that the work is going on. Hardly a mail arrives from the central counties that does not bring evidences of the fact—evidences so direct and conclusive, that we should be criminal to doubt. Hardly a train leaves this city on the Illinois Central or the Chicago and St. Louis roads that does not bear into the doubtful districts the machines for increasing Mr. Douglas' vote. The misguided and ignorant men, who, deluded by their spiritual and ecclesiastic rulers, thus consent to defy the laws which give them protection and sap the foundations of the institutions under which they live and to which they owe so much, are not the parties most to blame. The base men who stand behind—who furnish the money and other incentives, and who hope to profit by the frauds by which they seek to defeat the people's will, are first to be called to account. With them the people will have a reckoning. We designate them as the leaders of the Sham Democracy. They confess that with the use of fair means they are driven to the wall. Long ago they proved the inefficiency of their tactics. Their lies and slanders rebound from those against whom they were directed, and are doing fearful execution in their own ranks. Their arrogance are failures. Their arguments get no response from an offended and outraged people. But for this last resource—this draft which Slavery makes upon Popery—this possibility of defeating the will of the masses by daring fraud—they would give up in despair. Instructed by the history of Kansas, where Democracy so glaringly displayed its characteristic hatred of a pure ballot-box, by the example of their fellows in iniquity who were guilty of similar atrocities in Wisconsin, by the recent successful experiment upon popular sovereignty in St. Louis, they are playing their last card. Without two thousand voting machines skillfully distributed in the doubtful districts, and voted at as many polls as they can reach, they are defeated.

We ask Republicans, Americans, and honest Democrats of the counties where these frauds will be attempted, what shall be done? Are the honest men of this country nothing? Have we become so far demoralized that the train bands of this Democracy, like an army in Mexico, may elect whomsoever they please. Are the people powerless that they should submit to an Irish usurpation? These questions come home, and on election day they must be answered. Let one party friends and all other friends of popular liberty, no matter to what party they belong, be prepared to answer them in such a way that those who fiddle with the ballot box may be put to shame.

## Second Senatorial District.

The Republican Convention for the District composed of the counties of Lake and McHenry met in Marengo on Monday last, and unanimously nominated Hon. Henry W. Blodgett for the Senate. This is a nomination eminently "fit to be made."

## A Fact to Remember.

Let it be remembered that the Popular Sovereignty, of which Douglas sounds the loud timbrel, is simply, when reduced to facts, the right to take slaves into all the Territories, and keep them there in spite of the people.

## The Galesburg Debate.

[illegible] history,' [illegible] ... Douglas, giant as he is reputed—a very whale for strength—when set upon by a man of real power and dialectic skill, displays more painfully than ever before his utter incapacity for a prolonged and arduous fight. The poverty of his cause and the barrenness of his arguments were brought to light early in the contest; but no one supposed—not even Mr. Douglas' bitterest enemy—that, with his fertility of invention and his audacity of assertion, he would go from end to end of this great State, and merely hash over and gladden his enemies by daily repeating the stale harangue which he set out. To change the figure, he is a school boy speaking his piece; a strolling player, mouthing well known verse, here to-day and there to-morrow; a jester in the arena, who cracks, under all circumstances, [illegible] and repeats the same doleful jests. We confess our disappointment, and at the same time express our regret, that Mr. Lincoln is matched with one whose efforts do not bring into full play all our candidates' powers. The debate is getting to be a farce, or Mr. Douglas' role at least. He has exhausted himself; he is played out. His oft repeated and more frequently refuted charges, though serious at first, do not now even amuse. The stories of the Lincoln and Trumbull conspiracy, and of the deliberate Abolitionization of the Whig and Democratic parties by the agency of Lovejoy, Farnsworth, and Washburne; the Ottawa fraud, and that more delectable, because more odorous subject involved in Nigger Equality and Amalgamation; lamentations of "my great measure," and lamentations over the loss of "my place"; charges that Trumbull is a liar and a sneak, though made piquant by much self praise; elaborate and ingenious dodging between Popular Sovereignty and Dred Scott; the same old diatribes against the Doubles; the thread bare and wilfully false misrepresentations of Republicans and the Republican creed and policy, no longer excite a smile or provoke a frown. We are not surprised that our subscribers, hither and yon, are daily writing to us to desist—to give them no more. They have learned his speech by heart; at least they could recite the former work, and by use of epithets and abuse, supply all that memory could not furnish.

How different our candidate! He never speaks that he does not bring forward something new—some forcible argument or impressive fact, some eloquent appeal or irresistible persuasion—in support of the positions that he at first assumed. His quiver is always full, his magazine abundantly supplied. He opens the door at every debate to a higher and wider discussion of political theories and governmental practices which bear upon the momentous question at issue. He leads the way; but Douglas will not follow. Examination of fundamental principles is not in the giant's role. He set out equipped only with vulgar abuse, a volume of epithets, and a never-tested capacity for misrepresentation, as the weapons, offensive and defensive, with which he would do battle. We concede his skill in their use; but they are only pop-guns compared with the batteries that Lincoln has at command, and which are doing such destructive work in the pro-Slavery ranks.

The late debate at Galesburgh is sufficient proof of all we say. In it, Mr. Douglas gives new evidence of the narrowness of his intellectual range, of the shallowness of his resources, and the poverty of his defences; while Lincoln, in bold and grateful contrast, displays such copiousness of fact and illustration, such power of logic, and such a triumphant cause, that we regret that he has no opponent who is more than an infant in his hands. With resistance in Mr. Douglas' shoes, capable of coping with his adversary, the debates in progress would become landmarks in the history of parties. But, though Lincoln is engaged, he is pitted against a charlatan, who never yet has conceived and uttered a sentence worthy of record. We must accept the debates as they are, and be thankful that we are near the end.

## Garbling Lincoln's Speeches.

We have spoken in another place at the shamefully mangled and emasculated report of Lincoln's speech at Galesburg, as published in the *Times*. It was reported for that paper by Douglas' own hired phonographer, and undoubtedly defaced and garbled by his express orders.

We give the following taken at random, as a specimen of the way this infamous work has been done:

| PRESS AND TRIBUNE REPORT. | TIMES' REPORT. |
| --- | --- |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

## The Illinois Central Railroad Suit.

The [illegible] in the suit of *George C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company*, verdict in which was given for the defendants, on Tuesday evening, came into Court yesterday morning and gave notice of intention to avail himself of his right in action of ejectment, to have the verdict set aside on payment of costs, for the purpose of a new trial, which will probably come before the U. S. Circuit Court in this city in November next.

## Mutilation of Lincoln's Speech.

If mutilation, garbling and misquotation were a [illegible] Douglas [illegible] the Galesburg [illegible] Lincoln's speech would be a [illegible] subject for the Pruth [illegible]. The report of Mr. Lincoln's remarks at Galesburg are shamefully and outrageously garbled. Hardly a sentence he uttered has escaped debasement. Not a paragraph has been fairly reported, from the commencement to the conclusion of his speech. Some of his finest passages are all emasculated, and chattering nonsense substituted in their stead. Wherever Lincoln made a "hit," the sentence containing it is blurred, and the point carefully erased. The fellow has even gone the length of suppressing the cheers and applause that so frequently greeted the remarks of Mr. Lincoln, while he has thickly interspersed Douglas' harangues with such quotations as "Great laughter," "Loud shouts," and "Tremendous cheers," when it is notorious that his remarks excited neither the one nor the other.

The editor of the *Times* puts on the finishing touch by running the entire eight paragraphs of Lincoln's speech together, regardless of sense or the rules of punctuation. Take for instance that part of his speech treating of the doctrine contained in the Dred Scott decision as applied to States. It is properly divisible into nine paragraphs, but the *Times* drives it into two. Look at the way it prints Mr. Lincoln's syllogism. And through [illegible] of his speech, filling three fourths of a column, not one sentence of what he said is correctly reported in the *Times*. It is all garbled, emasculated, and defaced. The reason for this dastardly and fraudulent conduct is plain enough. Douglas dare not allow his opponent to be correctly reported or correctly printed. He dare not let the full force of Lincoln's arguments go before his deluded followers. Hence, he and his organ resort to the base and cowardly trick of mutilating the language of his adversary uttered in debate. Douglas employs two phonographic pimps imported from abroad. He instructs them what to say and how to distort and pervert what his antagonist may say, and he pays them for these dishonorable services. His Chicago and St. Louis organs aid and abet him in this work of adulation of himself and detraction of his opponent.

Now contrast the course pursued by honest Abraham Lincoln. He keeps neither hired puffers nor paid libellers. He goes from one appointment to another without parade or ostentation. He charters no palatial cars with a bar-room and hotel aboard. He drags no cannon and powder monkeys after him to announce his coming or departure. He has never requested one of his speeches to be reported or published, nor has he seen or revised, before they appeared in type, any of his speeches in the five discussions that have taken place. This paper employed an honest and accomplished phonographic reporter and directed him to make an accurate and impartial report of each debate, and this has been faithfully done. Six times he has reported Mr. Douglas' speeches and as often the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has published them. No complaint has been entered or exceptions taken to the accuracy and fairness of these reports. Douglas himself admits that he has been correctly and excellently reported and printed in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. There are to be two more discussions, and we presume that on the part of Douglas and the *Times*, the same system of garbling and misprinting Lincoln's speeches, will be persisted in to the end of the chapter. The same cowardly means will be continued to break the force of Lincoln's blows, before they crush the Douglas worshippers. But these tricks will not avert the sure verdict of "guilty," which the jury of the people will render against the Demagogue on the third of November.

## Douglas Dodges and Changes.

Douglas perjures in vain. The people turn a deaf ear to all his entreaties. They remember when he besought them to stand with him on the policy which dictated the Missouri Compromise; when he assured them that the Compromises of 1850 were a final settlement of the slavery agitation; when he pretended, from Chicago to Cairo, that the Nebraska bill gave the people of the Territories, while yet in a territorial condition, the right to admit or exclude Slavery as they pleased; and when he endorsed Dred Scott in its length and breadth. Remembering all these things, of course they have not forgotten that his was the hand that destroyed that Missouri compact, that he was the first to violate the principles involved in the Compromises of 1850 and open the slavery question anew; that his construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act proved either that he was wilfully false in his statements to his constituents, or that his claims to statesmanship are based only on his ignorance and conceit; and that the Dred Scott Decision, like all the theories he has heretofore endorsed, is now snapped off for a doctrine more pernicious and damnable than that decision itself. How, then, with all these shifts and changes in their mind—changes made to advance his own chances for the Presidency and in disregard of the will of those who gave him power,—how can any sane man believe that his present professions are sincere? He has yet the prize in view; to his distempered mind, the Presidency is within his grasp; and how can we believe that the promises which he makes now—his pledges to Republicans, Americans and Old Whigs—will be kept otherwise than as all his pledges have been hitherto? He was false to the policy which originated the legislation of 1820, after he had committed himself fully and unequivocally to its support. He was false to the settlement of 1850, in which he bore a conspicuous part. He was false in the construction by which he and his orators and journals made the Nebraska bill tolerable to the people of the North, though he and they are a thousand times recorded in support of the views and opinions which they advanced. He is false to Dred Scott, though it once received his unqualified assent and approval. There is no measure of any moment, touching this slavery question, there is no principle of any importance which he has once endorsed that he has not subsequently been false to and opposed. His record is as devious and tortuous as the path of a snake. Yet he has the hardihood to claim that his pretensions are entitled to respect, that his promises should be believed.

The people of Illinois are engaged in the consideration of questions of momentous importance to them; and it is a matter of the utmost moment that they be represented in the Senate of the United States by two men whose political integrity is above suspicion—by two Senators whose acts and professions shall accord. LYMAN TRUMBULL is one of these; we submit, that, with the record of Douglas' changes, dodges and falsifications before them, the electors of this State will not choose Douglas to fill the place of the other.

## Encouraging Reports.

We again assure our friends in different parts of Illinois, that the reports received by the Republican Central Committee are of the by the most judicious and [illegible] among those who have access to the information received up to this date, that Mr. Lincoln's majority on joint ballot, in the next Legislature, cannot possibly be less than ten. This is inspiriting; but let us warn our active men in all the counties that they cannot safely quit work. The enemy have not yet relaxed their exertions, though they contend against wind and tide, and are becoming dispirited. Three weeks more of well directed and earnest effort among the people and Mr. Douglas will be the worst beaten candidate that ever asked election in Illinois! Every man to his post!

## The Meeting at the Junction.

The Republican Mass Meeting at the Junction on Saturday last was an entire success. Between 2,000 and 3,000 were in attendance. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Farnsworth, Clay, of Kentucky, and I. N. Arnold, of this city. The speech of Mr. Clay occupied about two hours in the delivery, and is said to have been one of unusual power and eloquence.

## Something from Ford's History of Illinois.

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.
EVERGREEN, De Kalb Co., Ill., Oct. 7, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The editor of the *Times* has a tenderness of quoting from Ford's History. Suppose you present to the admirer of Ford a few dishes of the same broth. If ever there was a stalwart done brown by a historian, the thing has been accomplished for Douglas by Gov. Ford.

I this time send you a few extracts from Ford's History, showing up Douglas' connection with the Mormon war, and *showing him to be the cause of it*.

When he first introduces the subject of the Mormons, Ford starts out with the following proposition, (p. 261):

"Scattered throughout the country they might have lived in peace, like other religious sects, but they insisted on their right to congregate in one great city. *The people were determined that they should not exercise this right.*"

Now let us follow Gov. Ford, and see how Douglas by thwarting this determination of the people produced the Mormon war. As the Mormons increased they became clamorous for extra legislative privileges from the Legislature of 1840-'41. (p. 262.)

"The leaders of both parties believed that the Mormons would soon hold the balance of power, and exerted themselves on both sides by professions and kindness and devotion to their interests, to win their support. In this state of the case Dr. John C. Bennett presented himself at the seat of Government, as the agent of the Mormons. This Bennett was probably *the greatest scamp in the Western country.* I have made particular inquiries concerning him, and have traced him to several places in which he had lived before he joined the Mormons, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and he was everywhere accounted the same debauched, unprincipled and profligate character. This person addressed himself to Mr. Little, the Whig Senator from Hancock, and to *Mr. Douglas, the Democratic Secretary of State, who both entered directly into his views and projects.*"

Of the charter thus procured by the Mormons through the agency of Popular Sovereignty Douglas, Gov. Ford says, (p. 263.)

"It was proposed to re-establish for the Mormons a government within a government, a legislature with power to pass ordinances *at war with the laws of the State*, courts to execute them with but little dependence upon the constitutional judiciary, and a military force at their own command, to be governed by its own by-laws and ordinances, and subject to no State authority but that of the Governor. It must be acknowledged that these charters were unheard of, and anti-republican in many particulars, and capable of infinite abuse by a people disposed to abuse them. The powers conferred were expressed in language at once ambiguous and undefined; misconception [illegible] [See Nebraska Bill—'it being the true intent and meaning,' &c.] *The great law of the separation of the powers of government was wholly disregarded.* [See Dred Scott decision.] The Mayor was at once the executive power, the judiciary and part of the Legislature. One would have thought that these charters stood a poor chance of passing the Legislature of a republican people jealous of their liberties. Nevertheless, they did pass unanimously through both houses. *Messrs. Little and Douglas managed with great dexterity with their respective parties.*"

And right here let me refer the curious reader to pages 263 and 264, where Ford exposes the same dodge of Douglas', in getting up these Mormon charters that he was guilty of in the Nebraska bill, to-wit, the "subject-only-to-the-Constitution" dodge—except that instead of "subject only" he then used "not repugnant."

On page 266, Gov. Ford brings Douglas from Springfield right into the heart of the Mormon country, and thus exposes his operations.

"In the fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Gov. Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith and several other leading Mormons, as fugitives of justice. An executive warrant was issued for that purpose. It was placed in the hands of an agent to be executed, but for some cause, unknown to me, was returned to Gov. Carlin without being executed. Soon afterwards the Governor handed the same writ to his agent, who this time succeeded in arresting Joe Smith upon it. But before this time Mr. Douglas had been elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was assigned to hold Circuit Courts in Hancock and the neighboring counties. This had given the Democratic party the advantage in receiving the Mormon vote. *Judge Douglas immediately appointed Dr. Bennett a master in Chancery.* Upon his arrest, Joe Smith was carried before Judge Douglas upon a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged upon the ground that the writ upon which he had been arrested had been returned before it had been executed, and was *functus officio*."

Of this proceeding Gov. Ford says on page 267:

"Smith had been discharged under color of law, by a court which had *exceeded its jurisdiction*."

For thus "exceeding the jurisdiction" of his court to favor the Mormons in their "anti-republican" schemes, Douglas received the plaudits of the great Mormon scapegrace and Missouri outlaw. In 1841, says Ford, (263.)

"Joe Smith [illegible] a proclamation to his followers in [illegible], *declaring Judge Douglas to be* [illegible]"

With the Mormon [illegible] its cost to the State, Messrs. Editors, [illegible] everybody is acquainted. Of Douglas' connection with it Gov. Ford has spoken at length and explicitly. He thus in a nutshell states the whole matter:

"The Mormons were deluded and deceived by men who ought to have known and did know better. [illegible] The Mormons relied for advice, *for the most part*, upon the MOST CORRUPT OF MANKIND, who would make no matter of conscience of advising them to their destruction, as a means of gaining their favor. This has always been a difficulty with the Mormons, and grew out of their blind fanaticism, which refused to see or hear anything against their system, but more out of the corruption of their leaders, whose objects being generally roguish and rotten, required CORRUPT AND ROTTEN ADVISERS to keep them in countenance."

Messrs. Editors, I have given you one instalment of what Ford says of Douglas. On the Bank question and on the Supreme Court question the record is rich. Does this history of Ford's anywhere tell of Trumbull or Peck ever "*entering heartily into the views and projects*" of "*the greatest scamp in the Western country*" in order *to pass "ordinances at war with the laws of the State?"* Are they, as much as Ford disliked them, personally, anywhere in his history ranked among "the worst of mankind," and spoken of as Joe Smith's "corrupt and rotten advisers?" I trow not.

Mr. Lincoln well said at Charleston that Ford spoke in very disrespectful terms of Trumbull, and a "*great deal worse of Douglas.*"

Yours truly, N. Y. Z.

## Le Petit Giant at Kankakee.

[Translated from the Journal De L'Illinois, Oct. 1.]

Last Saturday Douglas, or the Little Giant, was at Kankakee. He spoke about two hours and a half on the steps at the Court House of this city. About fifteen hundred persons heard him; at least a thousand of them were Republicans. Douglas had a cold, he said, and consequently could not bring out his voice. That is to say, his speech was a poor affair; for the power of Douglas' speeches is always in his voice, which is strong, and never in his arguments, which are weak.

By the acknowledgment of everybody, Democrats as well as Republicans, the demonstration of Saturday in honor of Douglas, was a total failure in the speech of the orator, the number of his audience, and the enthusiasm manifested. We know not whether the said demonstration has rendered Douglas' friends better Democrats, but we know that it has made many of his opponents better Republicans. Certainly, when Douglas has a cold he should not appear in public, for his colds injure his cause marvellously and undermine that more rapidly than they [illegible] health. Douglas is his whole party, and when Douglas is sick his party is sick, and if Douglas should die, his party would die.

In certain countries of Asia or Africa, whose men submit to their chiefs and follow them blindly even to death, Douglas would perhaps have a chance of forming for himself a party, and of founding something which would satisfy his ambition. But in the United States he has no chance. Here men attach themselves to leaders, not so much for their personal importance as for the importance of the principles they represent. In a country like this, no ambitious man can make a noise for a day if he has a great voice, yet very soon his voice will be mute without a corporeal he has nothing else to give the people. "Douglas is a great orator," say his partisans, "Douglas is a great Statesman, Douglas does honor to Illinois in the councils of the nation and to the whole world." When Douglas shall become a hundred times more eloquent than his friends now think him; when his reputation as a Statesman shall grow a hundred cubits higher, when he [illegible] the Union, Douglas will be no more than [illegible] Republican voters will have the right to call him to account for his principles and his policy, and they will always have the right of repudiating the man if they perceive that his principles and his policy are dangerous. The friends of Douglas do not seem to understand these things now, but they will be compelled to understand them on the 2d of next November. Then they will see, as old Benton said, that the giants of our times do not wear seven leagued boots, and that the chief magistracy of an elective government is not taken by assault. No, Douglas deceives himself if he imagines he can bestride this continent with one foot on the shore of the Atlantic, and the other on the shore of the Pacific, his legs are too short.

Principles, Mr. Douglas, principles! "Behold Popular Sovereignty, that is my principle," answers Douglas. "I have always defended it and always will defend it. I desire that the inhabitants of the Territories may have the right of holding negro slaves. The people are free, consequently they have the right to establish slavery if they wish, and there is no constitutional power in the United States that has the right to interfere on that point."

*Oh*, Mr. Douglas, an agent elected by the slave-holders of the South, the farmers and mechanics of the Free States do not understand your "Popular Sovereignty." As for them, the Popular Sovereignty which they have learned to love and defend, would not in any case establish slavery.

# THE JOLIET MEETING.

## Great Outpouring of the Republicans of Will.

## THE THREE L'S.

### Speeches of Trumbull, Clay, Lovejoy, Schneider, Hessing and others.

### The Douglas Demonstration Nowhere!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
JOLIET, October 12, 1858.

The wet and otherwise unpropitious weather brought gloom over many a Republican face in this city this morning. It was feared that the prospect of rain would keep at home the thousands who were expected to take part in the proceedings here in honor of Lincoln and the Republican cause, but the doubters had not properly estimated the glorious enthusiasm and the constant devotion which animate the hearts of the rural districts. These were never more conspicuously displayed than in the torrent here, in the face of the most discouraging circumstances. About 11 o'clock the people began to arrive—at first squads of horsemen and detachments of wagons from the immediate vicinity, and, later, the processions from the surrounding towns. These latter were immense—that from Lockport taking the precedence, in point of numbers, of all others, though that is no disparagement of Plainfield, Hickory Creek, Channahon, and other localities, which turned out their hundreds and thousands. The town was soon full, and as the processions entered the suburbs and marched into the town, led by two hundred horsemen at the head of a mile and a half of wagons, profusely decorated with banners, streamers, and American flags inscribed with that happy alliteration,

"LINCOLN, LOVEJOY AND LIBERTY!"

the triumphant strains of music which arose from three brass bands, the cheers of the crowds who filled the streets, and the cheers of the thousands in the procession, lit up every Republican face with smiles of content. They felt that most of Old Will was saved to the cause; that whatever the boasting and gasconade of the enemy in the towns, the people would see to it, that, in this fight, no injustice should be done to the candidates who so nobly uphold the Republican cause! Hurrah for Will and her gallant yeomanry!

After the procession had filed through the principal streets, exciting the wonder and the swearing propensities of the Douglas worshippers, it was led to the stand which had been erected in the north-west part of the city, where the speakers were to hold forth. About this time the rain, which had all the morning threatened to put a stop to further proceedings, began to fall, but with zeal not a whit dampened by the shower, the horsemen in the procession took up their march for the residence of the Hon. G. D. A. Parks, where Senator Trumbull was quartered, and in spite of the shower made a gallant and beautiful display as they led down the street. On their return, though the crowd expressed the greatest anxiety to have the speaking on the ground selected, it was thought best to seek such shelter as could be found, and conclude the demonstration as they best could, within doors. An announcement from the stand that speaking would commence at once both in the Court House and in Young's Hall, the largest room in the city, sent the people, post haste, to the places designated, and long before the speakers arrived the crowd was so dense that not another man could have been packed in either building edgeways. Judge Trumbull, who, by the way, was warmly welcomed in a beautiful and pertinent address by one of the ablest Republicans of the county, G. D. A. Parks, President of the day, commenced in the Court House, and Mr. Clay in the Hall, and both spoke to attentive though enthusiastic audiences, and each with his own peculiar power. It would be unjust to these gentlemen to attempt a syllabus even of their remarks, but it may be said that Trumbull's were characteristically logical and conclusive, leaving no room for a doubt of his honesty or of the soundness and justice of his cause; while Mr. Clay's embodied that sound sense, biting sarcasm and humorous hitting for which the speaker is distinguished. That each made a profound and truthful impression, the loud and frequent cheers of their hearers left no room to doubt.

When your reporter left the ground, Lovejoy, who, as we all know, has no superior as a popular orator, had just taken Clay's place, and was laying the groundwork for one of those speeches which have made him the enviable reputation which he enjoys. It was on the programme and had been announced that Capt. Geo. Schneider and A. C. Hesing, Esq., of this city, would address the citizens of German birth in their own language, commencing at 5 o'clock. That they would give a good account of themselves, those who knew the success of their efforts in moving the German mind, could have no doubt.

The demonstration as a whole was a decided success. That thousands were deterred by the weather from taking part in it, and that the order of arrangements was broken into by the same cause must be confessed; but enough was done to throw the late tremendous effort of the Douglasites in the shade, and to convince all doubters that Will County is among the most reliable of Republican strongholds. The lowest estimate put upon the number of people present was *ten thousand*, and when it is remembered that not a fourth part of them could get within doors, that while the speakers were at work, processions of horsemen—armed with banners—were marching around town in numbers sufficient to have made two Douglas meetings of 20,000 each, the estimate cannot be considered too high.

The Republicans of Will have done a memorable thing; and those whose well planned arrangements commanded success in spite of the elements, deserve thanks.

## Colonization of Douglas Voters.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
URBANA, Oct. 11, 1858.

The colonizers have set themselves to work in earnest in this region of the country. One night last week, a squad of Irishmen to the number of twenty, were brought from Chicago by the railroad, and landed at Pera, a station in the extreme north of this (Champaign) County, and are now lying about there with no visible honest objects in view. The next night twenty more of the same kind were brought from the same place by the same mode, and landed at this place, and on the succeeding night twenty more were added to the numbers of these intelligent freemen (?) thus making sixty votes more for *Mother Douglas* in this county than there were a week ago. No wonder the Dug-outs boast that they "are gaining ground." In Mattoon (Coles County,) just south of here, they have during the past week made a large "Douglas" gain of the same kind. To inquiries as to what they are doing here they give no intelligible answer. The general answer is that they "got on the cars to go to Centralia, and they were put off the cars, here, sure!" I suppose that similar projects are going on in other parts of the State. We are determined to resist by every known means the ruthless invasion.

We know that we are absolutely certain of victory unless it is fraudulently wrested from us. Shall we be thus defeated? Shall a great victory to freedom be lost by this corrupt means? Freemen of Illinois! think of it, that we who own the soil, pay the taxes and reside here, are to have the purity of the ballot box sullied and destroyed by these vagrants who have no local habitation except for a month here and there prior to elections! Can we not be permitted to regulate our own domestic institutions (including that of a Senator) in our own way? If not, then elections might as well be abolished and S. A. Douglas appointed Dictator for life. Yours, &c., M.

P. S.—Our P. [illegible] I awoke this morning and found his head off, but that is getting too common to be spoken of as a novelty.

[From the Urbana Union, 7th.]

We have been warned of plans maturing to carry the doubtful districts in the State for Douglas, by flooding them with foreign and fraudulent voters. "We will colonize you," [illegible] of the State, are beginning to arrive. The Pope is helping Mr. Douglas to define his "sacred right of self government," and is sending into our country his allies by the car load. Twenty of these "voting machines" were "dumped" at Pera on Monday morning last, and twenty more came into West Urbana, on Tuesday morning. They made a pretence that their passage had been settled to Centralia, and that they had been put off here against their will. This was mere *blarney*. They knew the *market* for which they had been booked, and quietly put out to the country.

## Henry County.

The Douglasites are boasting about the secrets that their candidate for the Legislature in the XLVIIIth District will be elected. They count on local divisions among the Republicans. Their candidate is Judge Gould. The District is composed of Henry, Mercer and Rock Island. The Dogites say that 500 Scandinavians are going for Douglas and Slavery, and that the Republicans will lose 1,000 votes in Henry as compared with the Fremont vote of 1856.

Now we do not believe a word of all this stuff, but publish it that our Republican friends in Henry may know upon what the Douglas worshippers are building their hopes of success.

## The Irish Invasion—What Should Be Done to Protect the Ballot Box?

MATTOON, October 11, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

[illegible] the Irishmen [illegible] Representatives. [illegible] Lincoln men. [illegible] Edgar, Marion, [illegible] Clark [illegible] Piatt. [illegible] this Probably [illegible] fully distributed through [illegible] the Great Agitator [illegible] attract the men that [illegible] stand on the platform [illegible] from the North came down [illegible] Central [illegible] put off the cars. [illegible] to be a leader, [illegible] where they were all going? [illegible] Centralia, where they had been [illegible] work [illegible] a day, but that [illegible] conductor had put them off here, and refused to carry them [illegible] "the car of the railroad is as obstinate as a[n] anger, and said that 'him and the b'ys would rather [go] into the country and work for a farmer at fifty cents a day than work for the d—d Railroad Company at eleven shillings."

Within two hours there was not one of these fellows in sight. They scattered off in pairs for the country, in various directions. They ask [illegible] no questions, except that they were [going] into the country to help the farmers. They are [illegible] to vote a solid [illegible] They are evidently on some dishonest mission. The last of these [illegible] year when they stop here [illegible] drinking whiskey, and [illegible] there follows hard [illegible] They will evidently [illegible] actions, probably [illegible]

Where have they gone? I'll tell you. They are among the Douglas farmers with [illegible] until after the election [illegible] clear out of the country. They go [illegible] the Douglasites control the [illegible] boarding and lodging, taking their votes. This [illegible] Douglasites for a month of [illegible] valent for their boarding and lodging. [illegible] made to believe by their priests that [illegible] to help elect Douglas. [illegible] a Catholic wife [illegible] while Lincoln and the Republicans are [illegible] heretics that would [illegible] down for the [illegible] Holy Catholic Church and honor of the Virgin and the Pope.

The information which I have furnished [illegible] half a dozen [illegible] a fortnight [illegible] through [illegible] and scattering [illegible] country. [illegible] than five hundred Irish having gone from the road within a month, and there was not [illegible] the line of the road at that [illegible] The Douglas men [illegible] election day. The Douglas-worshippers [illegible] where [illegible] this [illegible] They [illegible] how they expect to win, they answer "Never mind; we have the *tools* to do it with." Tells you well!

Now, Messrs. Editors, such being the facts, what shall we do to protect our ballot boxes from this invasion of "pauper cattle"? Have we no remedy? Is there no way to prevent these [illegible] from polluting our elective franchise, and defrauding us of our rights? Our young men are seriously talking of protecting the polls by bowie knife and revolver, and letting these Irish intruders to vote at their peril. What would you advise us to do?

Very truly yours, A KENTUCKIAN.

REPLY.—In reply to our correspondent, we would make the following suggestions:

1st—Let the Vigilance Committees in the different precincts find out how many Celtic new comers there are, and with whom they are staying, and their names if possible.

2d—Let this information be reported to the Central Committee at the County seat without delay.

3d—Let the Central Committees collect all this information into a hand-bill, print it and circulate a large edition of them all over the county; also publish it in the county, or nearest Republican paper, not forgetting to send a copy to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office.

4th—Let the Central Committees issue an address in the form of a circular, setting forth the facts of the contemplated corruption of the ballot-box, and call upon the people to protect their polls from the invasion of these imported Irish, employing whatever means or force it may require for that purpose, and to allow none but *bona fide* citizens of the county and precinct to deposit a ballot.

5th—We would further advise that the "voting cattle" be advised before hand to keep away from the polls, and if they want to vote, to return to the county whence they came and where they belong and vote there. A little timely warning may deter many from making the attempt and thereby save themselves from getting into trouble.

If these simple injunctions are firmly carried out, the invaders will be baffled and defeated, and the will of the majority of the *bona fide* voters, prevail. Desperate diseases require prompt and rigorous treatment.

## Celtic Exodus to the Interior.

URBANA, Oct. 1, 1858.

One of our citizens writes you to-day in respect to the importation of voting machines into this district. He showed me his letter to you before mailing. All he says is true, but he omits some things that I think it best you know.

Between twenty and thirty of these "Douglas" Irish have come on each day for the last week, as near as I can learn, and all have been dropped off between Pera and Effingham. I have conversed with employees of the road who are Lincoln men, and while they concede there is a heavy Celtic importation into the closely balanced counties, they think that the Illinois Central Company are not parties to it. I hope it is so, but the thing wears an ugly look. Should you see Mr. ——, who runs between Chicago and Centralia, he can inform you of one "importation" that passed down the road the other night. There is no longer any doubt about the patriotic stampede into this section of the State, and just as little about its real object. An employee of the I. C. road who has good opportunities for knowing, expresses the belief that over eight hundred Irish have been sent from the upper parts of the State into the [illegible] of the interior within a month. [illegible] and Chicago road with [illegible] A gentleman from this [illegible] that [illegible] State, [illegible] stating that 2,000 men were wanted to work on railroads in Central Illinois.

Our people here are becoming excited about these Celtic importations. There can only be one purpose for which they are sent here, viz: to carry the doubtful counties for Stephen A. Douglas. There will be bloodshed before this stupendous swindle is consummated. There are too many old Clay Whigs, born and raised in Kentucky, living in this section of Illinois, to tamely submit to such foreign dictation and interference in their domestic concerns.

Yours, ***

## Colonizing Voters.

EAST URBANA, Oct. 11th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Political colonization in this and Coles County has commenced. Forty Irish were landed at Pera night of the 8th, about the same number passed here yesterday for Mattoon, and this morning some twenty stopped here. Those stopping here pretended they were hired "to go to Centralia to work for the railroad company; but the man that hired them was left in Chicago, and the conductor put them off!" They all, in less than two hours, had left for the country, manifesting *great resignation* to the fate that so unceremoniously sets them adrift, consoling themselves with expressions that showed great moral improvement, "that they had rather work for an honest farmer for twenty five cents a day than for so wicked a company for ninety!"

Yours, ANON.

## Letter from Cass County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 4, 1858.

Our town and county have been more agitated by politics this fall than ever before known. The Republican principles are extending very fast. The old line Whigs of this county [illegible] a general thing, [illegible] a great many of the old line Democrats, [illegible] Stephen A. Douglas, [illegible] The [illegible] people [illegible] I think it was the [illegible] only way we could judge of him [illegible] which he treats [illegible] while Lincoln gained all that Douglas lost. [illegible] were Fillmore men in 1856, but they are nearly all supporters for Lincoln. James M. [illegible] the candidate for Representative for the counties of Cass and Menard, and we could only expect to see him elected by a considerable majority. He is one of the most popular men in this part of the country, and will carry all of the old line Whigs. A large and enthusiastic meeting was addressed by W. [illegible] a short time [illegible] the true principles of Republicanism. The Democrats dispatched a messenger for a Democratic speaker to [come] and answer him. He came and talked for a few minutes and then left. [illegible] afraid to open his mouth, well knowing his ability is not such as to enable him to say anything, like an argument on the side of Douglas.

We are to have a grand Republican [illegible] this week. It commences to-day and continues for four days. [illegible] from all parts of the State are expected, and a general good time is anticipated by all.

Mr. James Shaw will deliver a Republican speech here, at the Court House, on next Monday evening, the 6th. Mr. S. [illegible] of our P. M. (who is the only man living who ought to go to the [illegible]) and the only Republican out of a large family of Democrats, but he hopes to bring them all over in due time. In 1856 Beardstown went largely Democratic, in fact, Fremont only got 130 votes; but this fall the tables will be turned and the Douglas ticket will get about as many votes as Fremont did in 1856. Wait until next November and see if I am not right.

Yours truly, TAMOS.

## Hon. A. G. Brown on Slavery, Slavery-Extension, Fillibusterism, the Union, the Yankees, and Democracy.

Hon. A. G. Brown, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, addressed a portion of his constituents at a barbecue given in his honor at Hazlehurst, Sept. 11th, on which occasion he indorsed Mr. Douglas most heartily, following him up as the main stay and hope of the Southern States in their crusade for extending slavery, and perpetuating the controlling influence of the Slavery Oligarchy in the Federal Government. That our readers may have a clear conception of the kind of work they expect Mr. Douglas to assist them in performing, we quote several extracts from the speech of Senator Brown, premising that the latter gentleman has been intimately associated with Senator Douglas for many years, and speaks from full knowledge of the man when he indorses him as being thoroughly devoted to the South in the grand scheme of filibustering and slavery-extension which his speech develops:

WHY WALKER OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN KEPT ABOVE IN NICARAGUA.

I never doubted that Mr. Buchanan was right on the Nicaragua question on the start, and I have yet as little doubt that he is all wrong now. That Walker had the sympathy of the President when he set out for Central America, I think is certain. That he ought to have returned is just as certain. I am not saying that Walker is the man of all others his friends have claimed him to be. I think he is not. I do not say he is the most proper man to conduct such an expedition such as he set on foot. It is very likely he is not. [illegible] Under his lead, before this, Nicaragua would have been a flourishing and prosperous State [illegible] of the Union. But in an evil hour the President listened to evil counsel, and Walker's expedition was broken up, and himself brought back a prisoner of state. I expressed my opinions freely about this transaction at the time, and I shall not now repeat what I said then. But there is a branch of the subject to which I want to call your special attention.

About the time Walker was fitting out his expedition, and while he felt certain that he did not violate the laws, he would not be molested, the Secretary of State entered into a treaty with Mr. Yrisarri, the stipulations of which I assert for I do not pretend in this connection to have seen the treaty, were inconsistent with any continued sympathy or countenance to Walker on the part of the government.

This brings me to consider first, what interest we had in the Nicaragua question, and next, which plan—the Walker plan or the Cass Yrisarri plan—is most likely to subserve our purposes. First, I assume that we are directly interested, and to a deep extent, in planting a slaveholding State in Nicaragua. We are so, because we need more slave territory further South, if not greater still. *If Walker had been allowed to succeed, he would have planted such a State, and the Southern States would have profited by it.* It is against our interest to have an anti-slave State planted in our front. We all know that such a State must, sooner or later, come into the Union, and help that hostile power at the North which has already given us so much trouble, and that being in our front, will stand ready at all times to arrest our progress. The plan for colonizing Central America, as foreshadowed in the Cass Yrisarri treaty, is through the agency of the American Transit Company. That company has its head quarters in Wall street and Stone street. If Central America is ever colonized through its agency, it will, at the same time be abolitionized. Of this I have no doubt. *I was for Walker because I thought he was going to carry a slaveholding State.* I was against Cass and Yrisarri, because they were giving us an abolition State.

FILLIBUSTERISM DEFENDED.

It may seem strange to you that I thus talk of taking possession of Central America, or any part of it, seeing, as you suppose you do, that it belongs to some one else. *It, it belongs to some one else, just as this country once belonged to the Choctaws.* When we wanted this country, we came and took it. If we want Central America, or any part of it, *I would go and take that.* If the inhabitants were willing to live under a good government, such as we would give them, I would have them protected, and if they were not, *they might go somewhere else.* I suppose sentiments like these will startle all fogydom, and I shall be set down as a regular bloodthirsty filibuster. Very well, I have heard people whine over the white man's cruelty to the Indians before this American State was built, but did not heed it, and the result is, that stately mansions have taken the place of Indian wigwams, and railroads have obliterated the Indian war path. It is said, I know, that these Central American barbarians, conglomerate of Indian, negro and Celt, have been recognized by some of the powers of Europe as independent States. Well, suppose they have. Would not the same powers have recognized the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and every other Indian tribe as independent if our government had not interposed to prevent it? We have treaties ourselves with the Central American States. So we have with the Indian tribes. But *these treaties, no odds how worded, have not stood in the way of our taking their land* when the expansion of our people and the spread of civilization required us to have it. No, no, this is all fudge and fustian, signifying nothing. If we want Central America, the *cheapest, easiest and quickest way to get it is to go and take it*, and if France and England interfere, read the Monroe doctrine to them.

THE MANIFOLD BLESSINGS OF SLAVERY.

"If any one desires to know why I want a foothold in Central America, I answer frankly it is because *I want to plant slavery there.* I think slavery is a good thing per se. I believe it to be a *great moral, social and political blessing*—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave—and *I believe, moreover, that it is of divine origin*. I said so in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 30th of January, 1850, and I say so now. I said so then because I thought so then. I say so now, because I think so yet.

That slavery is a blessing to the master, is shown by simply contrasting a Southern gentleman with a Northern abolitionist. One is courageous, high-bred, manly. *The other is cowardly, low-flung, and trashy.* The slave is blessed with sound health, a clear skin, and Christian instruction—the free African is diseased by disease, scrofulous from hunger, and is a barbarian and a cannibal. That it is of divine origin is proved by the Bible, in *no line of that blessed book is slavery rejected*. In many places it is directly sanctioned. The angel of the Lord, we are told, captured Hagar, and took her home to her mistress. Onesimus was a fugitive when captured by Paul, and though slavery existed in the time of the Savior, neither he nor the disciples preached against it. What God has ordained cannot be wrong; what Omnipotence sanctions, fanaticism cannot throw down. But to the point.

CUBA, TAMAULIPAS, POTOSI AND OTHER MEXICAN STATES WANTED FOR SLAVERY.

I want a footing in Central America for other reasons, or rather for a reconfection of the reasons already given. I want Cuba, and I know that, sooner or later, we must have it. If the worm-eaten throne of Spain is willing to give it up for a fair equivalent, well,—if not, we must take it. I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason, *for the planting and spreading of slavery*. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. It will render them less valuable to the other powers of the earth, and thereby diminish competition with us. Yes, I want these countries for the spread of slavery. I would [illegible] the blessings of slavery, *like the religion of our Divine Master*, (!) to the uttermost ends of the earth, and, rebellious and wicked as the Yankees have been, *I would even extend it to them*. I would not force it upon them, as I would not force religion upon them, but I would preach it to them as I would preach the gospel. *They are a stiff-necked and rebellious race*, and I have little hope that they will receive the blessing, and I would, therefore, prepare for its spread to other more favored lands.

THE METHOD FOR OPENING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

I may be asked if I am in favor of re-opening the African slave trade. Not yet. I think it now impracticable—and, as yet, it would not be wise, if it were practicable. We can never re-open that trade while the Union lasts, unless we can multiply the number of slaveholding States. This we can never do, unless we acquire more territory. Whether we can obtain the territory while the Union lasts, I do not know, I fear we cannot. But I would make an honest effort, and if we failed, I would go out of the Union and try it there. I speak plainly—I would make a refusal to acquire territory because it was to be slave territory, a cause for disunion, just as I would make the refusal to admit a new State, because it was to be a slave State, a cause for disunion.

I have said it would not be wise, if it were practicable, to re-open the slave trade now. The South wants a large white population, and this she wants worse than she does cheap slave labor. I doubt the economy of cheap labor in the cotton States under the present organization of society. Its first effects would be to check white immigration, and to drive away a valuable and reliable part of our population. With a greater expansion of territory and wider fields for the great staple, sugar and tobacco, as well as cotton, to say nothing of fruits and vegetables, we should need an importation of black laborers, and, in that case, *I should be willing to take them from Africa*. At present, their introduction here would reduce our white population, and thus diminish our chances for acquiring Central America, Cuba and the Northern States of Mexico.

SENATOR BROWN ON THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I have been asked [illegible] my answers to the future of the Union, and [illegible] with it? In twelve years I have only [illegible] my opinion as to the great fact that [illegible] keep the Union or give up [illegible] together in harmony, and live, as they have been, mutual, cordial, is certainly true, but that they will not, in my judgment, just as true. The sentiment of hostility to the South and its institutions, is widening and deepening at the North every day. Those who tell you otherwise are themselves deceived, or they wilfully deceive you. Twenty years ago, this sentiment was confined to a few fanatics, now it pervades all classes, ages and sexes of society. It is madness to suppose that this tide is ever to roll back. To-day, Seward, the great arch spirit of Abolitionism, marshals his hosts. In twenty years he has not changed his plan. He means to bring the Union, with all its power and patronage, its prestige and its glory, into direct contact with Slavery. The day of battle cannot much longer be delayed. When it comes, when the power of the Union is turned against slavery, when its arm is raised to strike down the South, I know not where other men will stand, but for myself I will stand where I have always stood, on the side of slavery and the South.

[illegible] of the Union [illegible] but if the Union is to be converted into a [illegible] battery for [illegible] my property and [illegible] I will [illegible] it [illegible] done by a direct assault, [illegible] to sapping and mining. This is plain talk. [illegible] I shall be understood, and that others shall know where I stand.

What is there in the future to encourage the South? The enemy is growing stronger every day; that is true. But, thanks to the good sense

[illegible]

## PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

### The Greatest Political Meeting Ever Held in Tazewell County.

### Magnificent Reception of Mr. Lincoln at Pekin.

### SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

[From the Pekin Tazewell [illegible], Oct. [illegible]]

All [illegible] the Republicans and [illegible] Whigs of Tazewell county [illegible] a more patriotic and liberal spirit [illegible] Republicans [illegible] (Yesterday). It was by all odds, and all acknowledged, the largest political meeting ever held in Tazewell County, and will be [illegible] its history. The [illegible] election on Saturday [illegible] particular. It was a larger gathering [illegible] be far, than on Saturday, and all the arrangements were upon a more liberal [illegible] scale. [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] illustrated, [illegible] excellent management, the Republican demonstration at Pekin, [illegible] demonstration [illegible]

[illegible]

In the procession the line [illegible] people from every quarter of the county [illegible] came into town in processions, [illegible] and bearing beautiful banners [illegible] description, and single carriages [illegible] wagons. Those most familiar [illegible] tion of a large turn out, were astonished at the number of people who came [illegible] city. About half past one o'clock [illegible] cession was formed, and [illegible] sixteen carriages and wagons [illegible] rying between thirty [illegible] We counted twenty seven [illegible] more flags and mottoes, all of them [illegible] appropriate and beautiful. As [illegible] passed the residence of Mr. Wagonseller after cheer arose for Mr. Lincoln and Judge Kellogg, who stood upon the balcony in the meanwhile.

At about a quarter past two o'clock, the speakers were waited upon by a large delegation and escorted to Court House square. An immense concourse of people had there assembled [illegible] variously estimated at from six to eight thousand, and nothing could exceed the [illegible] which had been made for speaking. The [stand] was literally covered with flowers and [wreaths] of evergreens, tastefully arranged by the [illegible] publican ladies of Pekin, and flags, banners and streamers waved in profusion.

Mr. Lincoln was welcomed to Tazewell [illegible] and introduced to the audience by [illegible] to a short and eloquently delivered [illegible] when he came forward, was greeted with [illegible] applause. He commenced by alluding to the many years in which he had been associated with most of the citizens of Tazewell county, and expressed the pleasure [illegible] it gave him to see so many of them present [illegible] then alluded to the fact that Judge Douglas, in a speech to them on Saturday, had, he was credibly informed, made a variety of extraordinary statements concerning him. He had known Judge Douglas for twenty-five years, and was not now to be astonished by any statement which he might make, no matter what it might be. He was surprised, however, that his old political enemy but personal friend, the late Hayore—a gentleman whom he had always respected as a person of honor and veracity—should have made such statements as he [had] he was said to have made in a speech introducing Mr. Douglas to a Tazewell audience only three days before. He then referred to these statements, the substance of which was that Mr. Lincoln, while a member of Congress, helped starve the brothers and friends of the men at war by voting against the bills appropriating them money, provisions and medical attendance. He was grieved and astonished that a man whom he had heretofore respected so highly, should have been guilty of such false statements, and he hoped Mr. Hayore was present that he might hear his denial of them. He was not a member of Congress he said, until after the return of Mr. Hayore's brother and friends in from the Mexican war to their Tazewell county homes—was not a member of Congress until after the war had practically closed. He then went into a detailed statement of his election to Congress, and of the votes he gave, while a member of that body, having any connection with the Mexican war. He showed that upon all occasions he voted for the supply bills for the army, and appealed to the official record for a confirmation of his statement.

Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to notice, successively, the charges made against him by Douglas in relation to the Illinois Central Railroad, in relation to an attempt to Abolitionize the Whig party and in relation to organ[ize] [illegible]

After finishing his allusions to the special charges brought against him by his antagonist, Mr. Lincoln branched out into one of the most powerful and telling speeches he has made during the campaign. It was the most effective argument against the Douglas theory, and the best vindication of and eloquent plea for Republicanism, that we ever listened to from any man.

The effects of the two political demonstrations at Pekin—the one on Saturday by the worshippers of the Douglas, and the one yesterday by the Republicans—give our friends every encouragement. We feel, we know that they have resulted in adding to our ranks a large number. Hundreds of old Whigs in Tazewell who have heretofore taken no part in the contest, and who have been claimed by the Douglas worshippers, are now thoroughly aroused for Lincoln.

Judge Kellogg spoke last evening at Pekin. We have no account as yet of his meeting.

## Letter from Washington County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Washington Co., Ill., Oct. 8, '58.

On Monday P. B. Fouke, [illegible] of the Douglas Democracy, addressed [illegible] horse, making a [illegible] which [illegible] down by his few [illegible] a fix. Being led by a [illegible] lowed to the [illegible] Congressional honors one [illegible] day.

Yesterday John Baker, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, [illegible] in a fine style for [illegible] He showed [illegible] that bloated political [illegible] a fruitful spirit abroad at the South and [illegible] antagonist [illegible] at the North, that [illegible] the right [illegible] the Territories of the United States [illegible] rely to any [illegible] that the [illegible] days to [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Hacker.

[illegible]

Yours, [illegible]

## Eighth Congressional District.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
[illegible], Oct. [illegible], 1858.

Mr. Baker, the people's candidate for Congress in the (8th) district, addressed his fellow-citizens at this place yesterday. He made a telling speech on the political issues of the day. He showed conclusively that the power of Congress to control slavery in the Territories had never been seriously questioned until a very recent date, that the present doctrine of the Democratic party, based on the Dred Scott decision, is but an offshoot of Calhounism for slavery propagandism under the authority of the Constitution. Mr. Baker is evidently the man for the times in this district. Possessed of commanding talents and unswerving integrity, conservative in his principles, yet inflexible in the support of truth and justice, his election must result to good to the whole country. Mr. Baker is evidently daily gaining ground on Mr. Fouke, his Democratic opponent, and although this district has heretofore been Democratic, Mr. Baker's prospects for success are decidedly encouraging. R.

## Ab uno disce omnes.

[illegible] to the account of the meeting of Mr. Douglas [illegible] published in the *Times* of Oct. 1st, [illegible] of the National Democrats, in the full [illegible]

Lovejoy was here, and attended to speak, but after conference with them, concluded that he had better [illegible] and hasted him [illegible] and in drawing [illegible] to their meeting who are [illegible] to Douglas and trickery.

Mr. Lovejoy was no nearer Pesotum that day than he was [illegible] and left the latter place at noon, on the cars for Iroquois County, where he spoke on the 24th of Sept. Is it necessary or allowable to make statements so absolutely untrue? Will the *Times* correct

BRAMBO.

# PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14 1858

### Mr. Lincoln's Appointments.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alton, Madison | County | October | 15 |
| Mount Sterling, Brown | do | October | 17 |
| Rushville, Schuyler | do | October | 20 |
| Carthage, Hancock | do | October | 22 |
| Macomb, McDonough | do | October | 25 |
| Vermont, Fulton | do | October | 27 |
| Petersburg, Menard | do | October | 29 |

### Mr. Farnsworth's Appointments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Junction, DuPage Co. | Saturday | October | 9 |
| Dundee, Kane Co. | Monday | October | 11 |
| Sterling | Wednesday | October | 13 |
| Dixon | Thursday | October | 14 |
| Naperville | Tuesday | October | 19 |
| Blue Island, Cook Co. | Thursday | October | 21 |

### Mr. Arnold's Appointments.

Hon. I. N. Arnold will address the people at the following places (on the days specified below) on the political topics of the day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Courtland, De Kalb Co. | Wednesday evening, Oct. | | 13 |
| Sycamore | Thursday | " | 14 |
| Amboy, Lee Co. | Friday | " | 15 |
| Morrison, Whiteside Co. | Saturday | " | 16 |

### Carl Schurz at Quincy and Peoria

That eloquent champion of Republicanism, Hon. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, will address the Germans of Quincy on Wednesday, and those of Peoria on Thursday evening. We trust our friends of these places will take the necessary steps to make the fact public.

### The Elections Yesterday.

Our returns from the various States in which elections were held yesterday are very meagre, though in the main of a highly encouraging character. We have gained one Republican Congressman in the Second District, Ohio, (Gurley) and the indications are strong of the gain of several others. Our readers will have to exercise what patience they can command for another day, when we shall be able to give them fuller and more definite results.

### Speech of Senator Trumbull.

We publish this morning as much of the speech of Senator Trumbull, at Canton, as we can make room for. It is one of the ablest of the campaign, bristling all over with sharp and telling points.

### Douglas Dissected.

We invite attention to a masterly dissection of Senator Douglas' course for the last few years, which we publish this morning in another column. The writer has been identified all his life long with the Whig party, is a gentleman of distinguished ability, and at present holds a high official position in a neighboring slave-holding State. The article is a trenchant review of the dodges and political tergiversations of Mr. Douglas in his arduous chase for the Presidency, and it is at the same time eminently suggestive as to the disadvantages under which a State labors that is represented in the National Councils by a man who is an aspirant for still higher honors.

### Speech of Hon. A. G. Brown.

We give elsewhere in this paper a number of choice extracts from the speech of Hon. A. G. Brown, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, to which we invite the particular attention of such of our readers as contemplate acting politically with either wing of the Democratic party. Mr. Brown's programme is that the extension and perpetuation of slavery is infinitely more important than the perpetuation of the Union; that to secure the predominance of the Slavery Oligarchy in the federal government, more slave States are necessary; that Nicaragua, Cuba, Tamaulipas, Potosi and two or three other Mexican States must be annexed to the United States; that if they cannot be had on any other terms, "we must go and take them;" that the African slave trade should be re-opened immediately upon the acquisition of these new Slave States; and that finally the only hope of obtaining these ends in the Union is *through the agency of the Democratic party.* All these points are stated [illegible]

## Grand Rally at Mechanics' Institute Hall.

REPUBLICANISM WEATHER PROOF

Speeches by Hon. F. Blair, Senator Doolittle, and Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, KENTUCKY

[illegible]

## Progress of the Campaign.

FULTON COUNTY OVERTURNED.

Unprecedented Meeting at Canton.

GREAT SPEECH BY HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL

Eight to Ten Thousand Persons Present

(From our own Reporter.)

Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1858.

To-day has witnessed the greatest political demonstration ever known to the old county of Fulton, if not the greatest ever seen in Central Illinois. Judge Trumbull pronounced it by far the largest audience he ever addressed alone, and I can say from personal knowledge, that it exceeded by three or four thousand the Douglas demonstration at Lewistown in August—that having been, according to the Chicago *Times*, *State Register*, etc., the largest Pro Slavery gathering in the State since the opening of the campaign. When Judge Trumbull was intro- [illegible]

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pottsville, Oct. 12, 8 P. M.—The election has passed off quietly in this city. No disturbances are reported. The general impression is that the People's ticket is elected.

Nebinger, the anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate in the First (Florence's) district, has received a greater number of votes than was expected, and John W. Ryan, the Republican candidate, is probably elected.

Montour county, two boroughs give Scranton, Opposition, for Congress (Twelfth district), 400 majority—an Opposition gain of 450. Five boroughs of Luzerne county give Scranton 597 majority.

Eleventh district — Northumberland county, as far as heard from, 50 majority for Campbell, Opposition.

Eighteenth district—One ward of Hollidaysburg gives S. S. Blair, Opposition, 71 majority.

Seventh district—Newtown, Bucks county, 5 majority for Roberts, Democrat—a Democratic loss of 50.

Sixth district—Phoenixville, Chester county, 140 majority for Hickman, anti-Lecompton Democrat—a gain of 100. Schuyler township, 116 majority for Hickman. [illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Continued from the First Page

they don't want it, they will withhold all protection from it, and then it can't exist there. Such was the view of Southern men when the Nebraska bill passed. Read the speech of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, the present Speaker of Congress, and there you find this whole doctrine argued out at full length which I have now advanced. Read the speeches of other Senators and Representatives, and you will find they understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill in that way at that time, and hence slavery never could be forced on a people who didn't want it. I hold that in this country there is no power, there should be no power on the globe that can force any institution on an unwilling people. The great fundamental principle is that the people of each State and each Territory shall be left free to decide for themselves what shall be the nature and character of our institutions. This Government was based on that principle. When this Government was made there were twelve Slaveholding States and one Free State in this Union. Suppose this doctrine of Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans of uniformity on the subject of slavery in the laws of all the States had prevailed when this Government was made. Suppose Mr. Lincoln had been a member of the Convention that made the Constitution of the United States and that he had risen in that august body and addressing the father of his country had said as he did at Springfield, "a house divided against itself cannot stand; this Government divided into Free and Slave States cannot permanently endure, that they must be all free or all slave, all the one thing or all the other," what do you think would have been the result? (I don't pretend to quote his exact language but I give his idea.) Suppose he had made that Convention believe that doctrine, and they had acted upon that, what would have been the result? Do you think that one Free State would have out-voted the twelve Slaveholding States and have abolished slavery therefrom. On the contrary, would not the twelve Slaveholding States have out-voted the one Free State and under his doctrine have fastened slavery under a Constitutional provision on every inch of the American Republic. Thus you see that the doctrine which he advocates now, if proclaimed at the beginning of the government would have fastened slavery everywhere throughout the American continent. Are you willing now since we have become the majority to exercise a power which we never would have submitted to when we were in the minority. If the Southern States had attempted to control our institutions, and make the States all slave when they had the power, I ask you would you have submitted to it? If you would not, are you willing now since we have become the majority under the great principle of self government which allows each State to do as it pleases, are you prepared now to force the doctrine on them?

My friends, I say to you there is but one path of peace in this Republic, and that is to administer this Government as our fathers made it, divided into free States and slave States, allowing each State to decide for itself whether it wants slavery or not. If Illinois will settle the question for herself, mind her own business and let her neighbors alone, we will be at peace with our neighbors. If Kentucky and every other Northern State will settle the question to suit themselves, and mind their own business and let others alone, there will be peace between the North and the South, and the whole Union. I am told my hour is up. [Loud applause.]

## Mr. Lincoln's Reply.

Mr. Lincoln was received as he came forward with three enthusiastic cheers, coming from every part of the vast assembly. After silence was restored, Mr. Lincoln said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—A very large portion of the speech which Judge Douglas has addressed to you has previously been delivered and put in print. [Laughter.] I do not mean that for a hit upon the Judge at all. [Renewed laughter.] If I had not been interrupted, I was going to say that such an answer as I was able to make to a very large portion of it, had already been more than once made and published. There has been an opportunity afforded to the public to see our respective views upon the topics discussed in a large portion of the speech which he has just delivered. I make these remarks for the purpose of excusing myself for not passing over the entire ground that the Judge has traversed. I however desire to take up some of the points that he has attended to, and ask your attention to them, and I shall follow him backwards upon some notes which I have taken, reversing the order by beginning where he concluded.

The Judge has alluded to the Declaration of Independence, and insisted that negroes are not included in that Declaration, and that it is a slander upon the framers of that instrument, to suppose that negroes were meant therein; and he asks you: Is it possible to believe that Mr. Jefferson, who penned the immortal paper, could have supposed himself applying the language of that instrument to the negro race, and yet held a portion of that race in slavery? Would he not at once have freed them? I only have to remark upon this part of the Judge's speech (and that, too, very briefly, for I shall [illegible]

[illegible]

# New Advertisements.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease [illegible] will receive [illegible] by sending [illegible] to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

EMERY'S JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE —AND— PRAIRIE FARMER.

This is the only weekly Agricultural and Horticultural Journal published west of Ohio.

[illegible] EMERY & CO.

THE KANSAS CITY REAL ESTATE Association will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder

SIX HUNDRED LOTS IN KANSAS CITY, MO., THE METROPOLIS OF THE FAR WEST!

Commencing WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1858, and continuing three days.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE UNION!

RAPID GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY

[illegible]

6,000 Acres, of the Finest Land in Illinois For Sale at Auction.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING A Partnership between the undersigned, they will offer for sale at public auction, without reserve, in the town of Dwight, Livingston county, Illinois,

On Wednesday, the 20th of October, '58,

The following described Lands, all of them lying in the said county of Livingston, and situated in the immediate vicinity of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

SHOULD READ IT. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS,

For DURABILITY, NEATNESS, and BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR FINISH, and more than all for Richness, Depth, and Purity of Tone,

THESE MELODEONS STAND UNRIVALLED.

THE DIVIDED SWELL, A very desirable feature, and secured by us by LETTERS PATENT, can only be obtained in Melodeons of our own manufacture.

MELODEON REMAINS IN PERFECT TUNE.

FIRST PREMIUMS

Our Constant Aim to Excel is appreciated by the Musical public.

List of Prices.

Churches, Halls, and Concert Rooms.

WHOLESALE DEPOT —AT— No. 110 Lake street, Chicago,

[illegible]